THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 208 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS *on education*

What's ahead . . .

Costs of public-school education in large cities in the United States are expected to double in the next decade.

This at least is the opinion of Anthony Downs, a nationally known demographer.

He traces much of this anticipated increase to the need to expand remedial services for an influx of disadvantaged rural children.

They are expected to migrate in large numbers from poor school districts into the large urban areas which already have problems of their own.

⊕

Until now children of migrant farm workers have had a rough time harvesting an education along with the crops.

They've had to pick up their schooling bit by bit as they moved with their parents from one ripe field to the next. Dropout rates are sky-high.

Now their outlook is improving.

Bypassed at first by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, they now are included under it.

This year, aided by $8.8 million in federal allotments, 40 states are carrying out imaginative projects to supplement the education of these working children.

Projects vary. Texas children migrate to 22 states. So the Texas Education Agency is inviting all those states to receive teachers from Texas to act as consultants for their teacher-training programs on instruction of migrant children.

And for 20,000 migrant youngsters who stay in Texas, the agency is experimenting with a speeded up six-month school year in 40 schools. It is designed to pack in nearly a year's schooling between fall and spring picking seasons.

Such educational aid is needed now more than ever. Mechanical pickers are beginning to take over. The coming generation will have to find work which demands solid education.

⊕

Herewith some telling details appearing in the recent report of Britain's Public Schools Commission:

Fagging—the practice of small boys running errands for bigger boys—should end, the commission recommends.

Prefects (student monitors) should not be allowed to punish juniors with the cane, the commission advises.

It would like to see greater freedom in forms of dress at some schools, particularly over weekends.

Trends . . .

Yesterday American Negroes were demanding integration of all public schools.

Today what many want are all-black schools. This is the case in many Northern cities.

Blacks now reason that it is better to have good schools with close community support—staffed by highly educated Negro teachers who can project an image of professional success—than to bus black children out of their communities into predominantly white areas.

⊕

The notion of a community school for people of all ages is not a totally new concept. Yet it hasn't had much popular support.

Now inner-city community leaders are beginning to talk it up again.

Instead of limiting enrollment in public schools only to children and teen-agers, many leaders like the idea of a school for all ages, where older people and younger children might study some courses together.

How and why . . .

Brooklyn's troubled Bedford-Stuyvesant section has a new museum.

The Muse, as it's called, is designed to interest the blacks who live in the area, plus special attractions for the children.

In a two-story building that used to be a pool hall and auto showroom there now are an exhibition of Afro-American culture, a photographic essay on the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., "touch-and-see" programs, and live animal demonstrations.

The new twist to the children's section of the Muse: It has been constructed and is being maintained by children—a group of students called the Museum Corps.

Besides static displays there are dynamics: workshops in painting, creative writing, science, and jazz. A dance theater and folk-opera project is in the works.

⊕

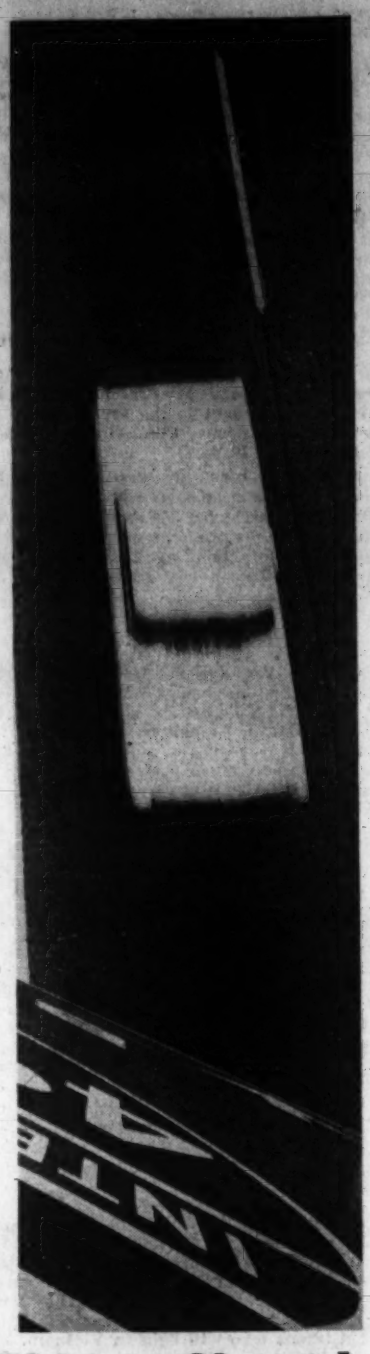
Los Angeles has successfully stepped up parent attendance at school meetings in Mexican-American neighborhoods.

Its tactics:

- Holding parent-teacher meetings in Spanish as well as English.
- Sending home school notices in both Spanish and English. Translation is done by bilingual neighborhood volunteers.

Where to look

Business	10	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	13	Travel	6, 7
Sports	12	Women Today	4



Blurs at 60 m.p.h.

Ever try to find the right route and the right exit at high speed on a superhighway—in a hurry?

So have thousands and thousands of other motorists. It's one of the biggest highway dangers facing the nation.

Congressmen have been studying "system failure"—poor signs, badly designed exits and interchanges. They have just watched shocking films of cars backing into 60 m.p.h. traffic to correct a mistaken turn. We start a four-part series today on the problem and its solutions.

Washington report: Page 3

Czechs, Soviets 'hold line'

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The historic talks between the Czechoslovak leaders and the Soviet Politburo began Monday in a tiny village at the juncture of the Soviet-Czechoslovak-Hungarian borders.

The meeting is taking place in such secrecy that the arrival of the Soviet Politburo was not announced until after Prague had already revealed that the talks had begun.

They are being held under the green-painted tin roof of a dilapidated movie house.

Troop movements disclosed

As the meeting opened, Western sources in West Berlin disclosed that big Soviet troop movements involving 75,000 men — about a quarter of the Russians' total strength in East Germany—had been moving south in the general direction of East Germany's frontiers with Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

On the very eve of the great confrontation which can shape the path in Eastern Europe, for better or worse for years to come, both sides had solidified their stands.

From the Soviet Union, the Communist Party paper Pravda threw down the challenge Sunday with this blunt declaration:

"The Soviet people who are the champions of the cause of socialism and peace call on the working class and the working people in Czechoslovakia—headed by the Communists—to bar the road to counter-revolution and to uphold the historic revolutionary cause."

Thousands sign

It was Moscow's most unequivocal call yet for the overthrow of Alexander Dubcek's reform-minded regime and government.

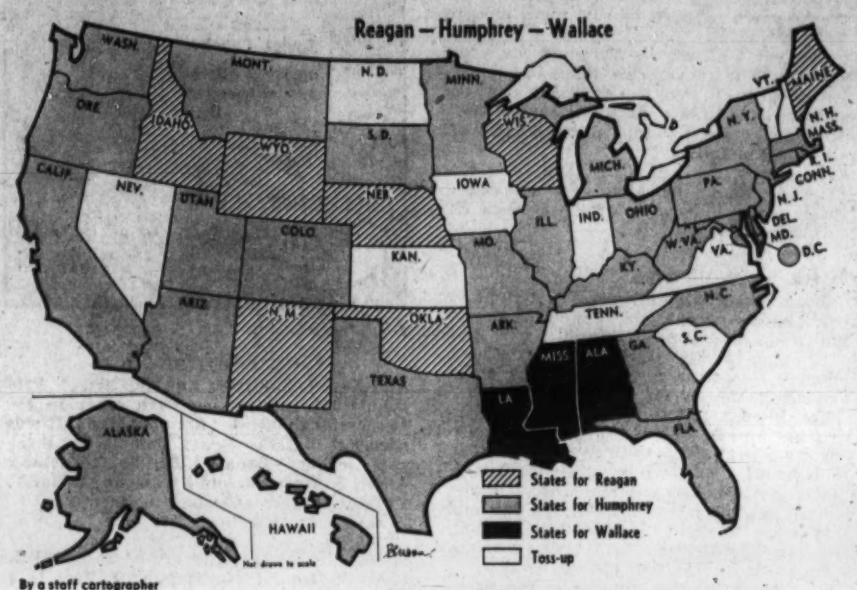
Here — in a television appearance — Mr. Dubcek brought relief and fresh confidence to anxiety-torn Czechoslovaks with a "no-surrender" and a "not-one-step-back" pledge that the democratization process challenged by the Russians will be carried through to its promised goal.

Out on the streets of Prague, thousands were still signing the message of encouragement and trust sponsored by the literary weekly, Literarni Listy, urging the 11-member Presidium to stand firm in its talks with the Russians.

In the television studio, young workers handed Mr. Dubcek a foot-high folder containing 20,000 signatures. Hundreds of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks all over the country had signed by Saturday night. The signing went on through Sunday.

In midtown Prague, I watched a young wedding couple emerge from the church. A car waited for them but the bride—bouquet in one hand and holding her bridegroom's

★ Please turn to Page 2



By a staff cartographer

Thirty for HHH

This newspaper's political correspondents in each state have just reported on presidential candidate prospects in their areas. Only seven states appear ready at this point to back Gov. Ronald Reagan in a contest with Vice-President Humphrey.

Inside today

Moscow steps up aid to North Vietnam

Moscow apparently is making good on its promise to step up aid to North Vietnam. It includes systematic training of Vietnamese students and technicians in the Soviet Union.

Details: Page 2

Bright roofs transform Far East farmhouses

Iowa?
No—Iwate Prefecture, Japan. Dark and shadowy farmhouses are out. Brisk designs and bright metal roofs like these are "in." Our correspondent describes the transformation.

Report from Japan: Page 4

Survey findings:

Humphrey could beat Reagan

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If the election were held now, Hubert H. Humphrey would decisively defeat Ronald Reagan, a state-by-state trial heat indicates.

Political writers of The Christian Science Monitor were asked to make an appraisal of the outcome of a Humphrey-Reagan-Wallace race in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

From their feel of the political climate in their own state the writers concluded that Governor Reagan would win just seven states with 40 electoral votes.

At the same time they saw Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey winning a victory of landslide proportions — picking up 30 states and the District of Columbia with 397 electoral votes. [Needed to win are 270 electoral votes.]

Competition impressive

Mr. Reagan is not as well known a political figure as Mr. Humphrey. His chances could improve if actually nominated, but he would have an immense challenge in front of him.

In a recent Monitor assessment former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was seen to be ahead of Mr. Humphrey (24 states with 206 electoral votes for Mr. Nixon to 12 states plus the District of Columbia with 105 electoral votes for Mr. Humphrey).

However, several big-population states were in doubt in that survey and were put in the toss-up category. Their outcome was seen as possibly decisive in a Nixon-Humphrey race.

In another recent Monitor survey, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was seen ahead in 22 states and the District of Columbia with 252 electoral votes.

Against Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Humphrey was given 18 states with 158 electoral votes.

Governor Rockefeller was given the edge in the big electoral states of Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

South eludes Reagan

It is significant that in the Reagan-Humphrey-Wallace assessment the California Governor doesn't win a single Southern state.

George C. Wallace, former Governor of Alabama, wins that state, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

South Carolina is marked "toss-up."

And Mr. Humphrey is given Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

One border state, Oklahoma, goes to Governor Reagan. And one Southwestern state, New Mexico, is regarded as a Reagan state.

The five other states given to Mr. Reagan: Idaho, Maine, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Not a single big-population state was put in the Reagan column.

Two Southern states—Virginia and South Carolina—were marked "toss-ups." Tennessee also was placed in that category.

There was every appearance that Governor Reagan might fare as badly against Humphrey as did Sen. Barry Goldwater against President Johnson in 1964.

This oddity appeared in the Monitor survey:

When asked whether Mr. Reagan had "gained ground" politically in recent weeks, there were a dozen states in which the writers said the Governor had made headway with the GOP convention delegates.

And there were 17 states in which writers said that Mr. Reagan had made gains with the voters.

Both U.S., Japan want changes

Tokyo seeks military-base talks

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan and the United States are moving toward joint talks on the issue of American military bases here.

Rising public irritation with the U.S. military presence has impressed both governments with the need for a full-blown look at the base problem. The concern is that growing troubles involving the U.S. bases put a severe strain on Japanese-American relations and could endanger the security system itself.

American Embassy officials confirm that the United States would like to begin such a review in the fall. The talks would be conducted on an ad hoc basis by high-level military and civilian officials on both sides.

The talks would go beyond a discussion of specific military installations. They would seek to reassess the more fundamental issue of the relation of the bases to the general security of the Far East, including Japan.

Series of incidents cited

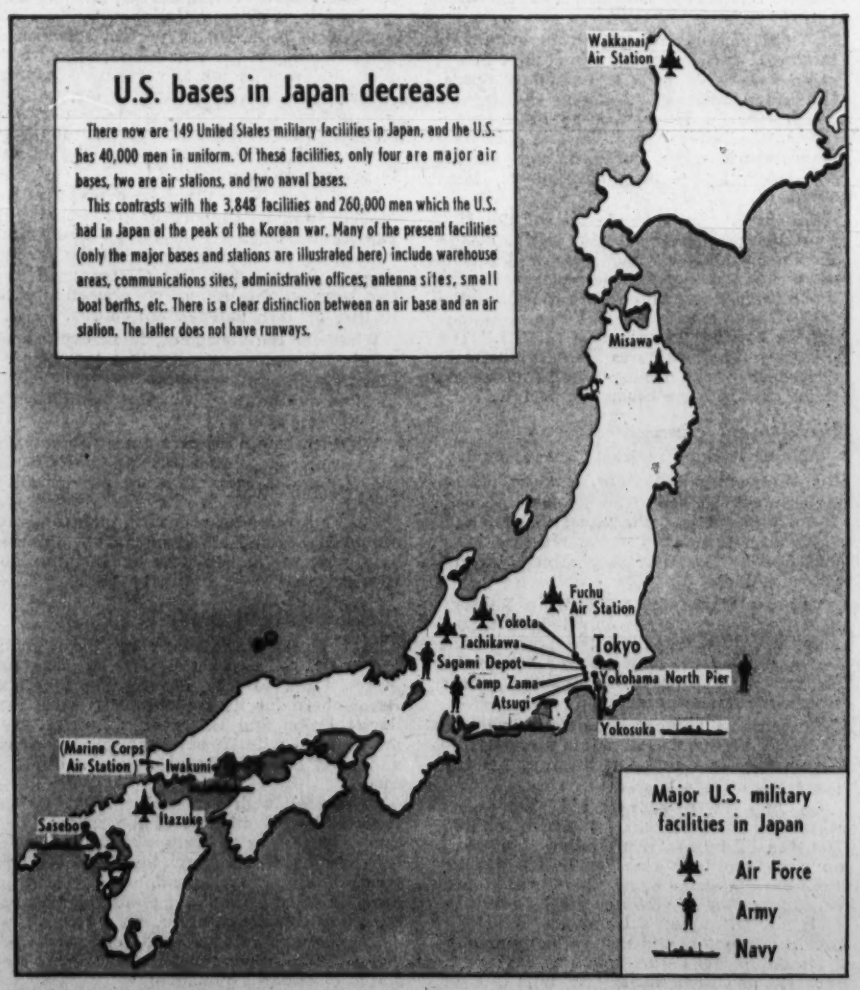
The assumption is that both sides want the mutual security relationship to continue. In this context, it will be asked, what kind of U.S. military structure in Japan is in the mutual interest? How many bases are needed? What type?

It is acknowledged that there has been a kind of topsylike development of the American military establishment in Japan without any solid evaluation of defense needs.

U.S. military authorities admit that there could be a "rationalization" of the bases, with reductions of some facilities and perhaps elimination of others. One high official even questions whether the U.S. needs as many as 40,000 uniformed men in Japan when there are no combat troops stationed here.

Since the beginning of the year, a series

★ Please turn to Page 5


U.S. bases in Japan decrease
There now are 149 United States military facilities in Japan, and the U.S. has 40,000 men in uniform. Of these facilities, only four are major air bases, two are air stations, and two naval bases.
This contrasts with the 3,848 facilities and 260,000 men which the U.S. had in Japan at the peak of the Korean war. Many of the present facilities (only the major bases and stations are illustrated here) include warehouse areas, communications sites, administrative offices, antenna sites, small boat berths, etc. There is a clear distinction between an air base and an air station. The latter does not have runways.
Wakkanai Air Station
Misawa
Fuchu Air Station
Yokota
Tachikawa
Sagami Depot
Camp Zama
Atsugi
Tokyo
Yokohama North Pier
Yokosuka
(Marine Corps Air Station)
Iwakuni
Itazuke
Sasebo
Major U.S. military facilities in Japan
Air Force
Army
Navy

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

July 30, 1968

COPYRIGHT © 1968 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved

★Czechs, Soviets 'hold the line'

Continued from Page 1

hand with the other—darted down the street, where the crowd around a signature table on the sidewalk parted to let them through to sign.

The mood of unity is sweeping the whole country. The remarkable thing about it is its spontaneity. "All the meetings and resolutions used to be organized from the top," one party member told me. "Almost all this is spontaneous."

Factory workers in Bratislava — in Mr. Dubcek's native Slovakia — announced a token strike in support of the leaders for mid-day Monday.

Extra work pledged

The workers said they would undertake an extra hour's work at the end of the day to "make up for lost production."

The idea rapidly caught on and was soon adopted into what is certain to be a nationwide factory movement.

The Pravda article was a somewhat intensified version of the attacks and innuendos rained on Prague throughout this month. It was all there—"imperialist intrigues," "false slogans about democratization and liberalization," intensified "espionage and subversion," and an "invasion" by tourists, "mainly West German." All designed to undermine "socialism" in Czechoslovakia.

Then came the clearcut call to the workers to "bar the road" to the reformers.

To put the record straight where they can in this farrago of propaganda, the Czechs published their tourist figures for the first half of the year. They show that for every West German tourist crossing the border, there were 4.5 East Germans.

Some of the Literarni Listy solidarity lists bear East German signatures, identified by the letters after the names, G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic). This is a reminder of what the Russians are really afraid of in the new Czechoslovakia. They have already begun canceling scheduled tourist visits here by their own nationals.

By a staff cartographer

Vital confrontation

The Soviet Politburo and the Czech Presidium are confronting each other in the Czechoslovak frontier town of Cierna. It was reported that the Soviet Union's top three party leaders—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorny—were attending the meeting.

Munich recalled

To those who recall three decades ago, the present atmosphere has assumed some of the quality of that of 1938 when the Munich take-over was imminent. An intervention by force is—for a variety of cogent reasons—still regarded as unlikely in the estimates of the most experienced watchers here of Soviet policies and behavior.

But even without that dire extreme, other forms of pressure can induce equally dark results for Czechs and Slovaks who have had a brief taste of freedom.

So there is acute anxiety, uneasiness, a little fear in the minds of older folk—chill memories of that other summer 30 years ago. But there is also an amazing calm and extraordinary trust and confidence in the slim, quiet-spoken, friendly looking man they saw on television Saturday night.

"I feel a little quieter now," a Czech friend, 27 of whose 38 years have been spent under Naziism and Stalinism, told me. "I believe he really will not take one step back."

Russia itself has changed since Stalin. But not that much. Almost all its present leaders have the same blind distrust of independence and democratization as Stalin had with the Yugoslavs in 1948.

Events in Czechoslovakia alarm them even more because they know that most of Eastern Europe is ripe and waiting for what people here have gained this year.

Hence Moscow's effort to stall off the extraordinary party congress in order to gain time for the defeated "conservatives," and their demands for the restoration of censorship and a ban on freedom of speech for non-Communists.

The Czechs believe if they can hold on until the September congress they will eventually be able to pull through. Looking at and listening to Mr. Dubcek, the outside observer gets an impression they somehow will.

Moscow cleavage widens?

Castro flexes independence

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has given new evidence of growing coolness between his island nation and the Soviet Union.

In a speech marking the anniversary of his revolutionary movement, the Cuban leader declared:

"Each people, each country has its form of making its revolution; each people, each country has its way of interpreting revolutionary ideas."

To Cubanologists here and elsewhere in the hemisphere, the Castro remarks suggested a new effort by Cuba to show its independence in the world Communist camp. Castro's approach is not new. To be sure, he has been talking more and more of an independent line in relations with the Soviet Union.

Crisis opportunity

But his speech last week, coming as it does at a moment when the Soviet Union is embroiled in a new crisis with Czechoslovakia, was seen here as a bid by Dr. Castro to use Soviet preoccupation elsewhere as an opportunity to further his own ideological independence.

Dr. Castro never once referred to the Soviet Union in his speech. Nor did he refer to the current Czech-Soviet dispute. But for that matter he has seldom referred to the Soviet Union directly in recent speeches.

For the past several years, relations between Moscow and Havana have appeared to be cooling—despite continued Soviet aid to the island nation. Part of the problem for the two nations is a basic disagreement over policy in Latin America.

The Soviet Union, for the past three years, has been embarked on a program of expanding its diplomatic and trade ties with Latin-American nations. Traditional Communist parties in these countries, loyal as they are to Moscow, have worked to establish themselves as legal political entities entirely within the laws of the countries.

Venezuela assailed

Such an approach is galling to Dr. Castro, as he indicated last August in a lengthy verbal attack on the Venezuelan Communist party for eschewing a course of violence and overt revolutionary activities.

Cuba wants to pursue such a course.

In this connection, Havana has supported guerriila movements in half a dozen Latin-American nations, including Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala.

The split between Moscow and Havana, which observers think is growing, has shown up in a trade agreement signed by the two nations this past spring. While the agreement calls for a 10 percent boost in trade, it is good for only one year. This reflects Soviet unwillingness to sign the long-term trade agreement asked by Cuba.

It would be wrong to view the split as evidence that Dr. Castro is moving out of the Communist camp or that he might welcome some sort of rapprochement with the United States. But it does show the problems faced by the Soviet Union in dealing with its lone Western Hemisphere ally.

Soviet greetings cool

Moscow's greetings to Havana on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the start of Dr. Castro's July 26 movement were brief and without their usual warmth. The message merely said the Soviet Union "wishes the Cuban people new successes."

This brief message was in sharp contrast with last year's, which said in part that the Soviet people "deeply rejoice with the great conquests of Cuba."

For his part, Dr. Castro said in the course of his unusually brief address, running only an hour and 40 minutes, that "we do not pretend to be the most perfect revolutionaries. We do not pretend to be the most perfect interpreters of the Marxist-Leninist ideas. But what we do have is our form of interpreting these ideas, we have our way of interpreting socialism, our way of interpreting Marxist-Leninism, our way of interpreting communism."

Some here think the Castro message included implied support of the Czechoslovakian stand against the Soviet Union. But a majority of early analyses of the speech suggest rather that Dr. Castro used the Czech-Soviet dispute as an opportunity to further his own independent course.

Whatever the viewpoint, there does seem a fairly broad agreement that the speech, given in Santa Clara in central Cuba, marked one more step in Premier Castro's independent course.

While the main interest among Cubanologists centered on this issue, a majority of the Premier's remarks were on domestic issues.

The Cuban leader admitted the economic difficulties facing his island, a struggle he said is "made more severe by the imperialist blockade."

Blockade shifts trade

That blockade, imposed by the United States and by most hemisphere nations, has forced Cuba to look outside the Western Hemisphere for its trade—mostly with the Soviet Union and European countries, but increasingly with Western European nations and such other lands as Japan and Morrocco.

In dealing with economic issues, which took all but 20 minutes of the speech, Dr. Castro spoke extensively about the sugar crop and expectations for increasingly high yields in the years ahead, on progress in the field of education and plans for making the island totally literate, on growing industrialization efforts, and on what he termed "the emergence of Cuba from the status of underdevelopment."

Dr. Castro said also that his revolutionary government seeks equality of income among all workers and indicated that progress in this area had been achieved in the past year.

Moscow steps up aid to North Vietnam

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow is making good on its promise to step up aid to North Vietnam.

A few days after the signing of the new aid agreement in Moscow on July 4, the East German correspondent in Hanoi cabled Neues Deutschland an overall report on the scope and nature of this Soviet aid.

Perhaps the most important factor is the systematic training of Vietnamese students and technicians in the Soviet Union.

By the end of last year about 2,000 Vietnamese students graduated from Soviet institutes of higher learning. Another 4,000 students are presently enrolled. Several thousand Vietnamese technicians are receiving additional training in the Soviet Union in the handling of modern machines and, one assumes, military equipment.

The Soviets on their part have sent 2,500 specialists, mainly engineers and technicians, to Vietnam. Hanoi's still-functioning polytechnical high school, which was built with Soviet aid, also helps in forming qualified technical cadres.

According to the East German correspondent in North Vietnam, the large Hanoi machine factory which was opened in 1955 and now has workshops and subsidiary plants covering 40,000 square meters continues to turn out machine tools of various kinds. The Soviet Union donated 13.5 million rubles (nearly $15 million) for the building of this plant. Most of the workshops have been evacuated and reestablished in other areas.

Altogether the Soviets are reported to have set up 59 large industrial enterprises and to have rebuilt and expanded 41 more factories, mostly in the fields of power production, coal mining, metallurgy, machine building, and industrial chemistry. In the past 12 years Moscow is believed to have invested up to one billion rubles ($1.1 billion) in the industrialization of North Vietnam.

One-fifth of this amount went into power plants with a capacity of between 8,000 and 50,000 kilowatts. At present the Soviets are building a 100,000 kw. water power plant and a 98,000 kw. thermal power station.

Nine-tenths of Vietnam's coal production comes from open seams where mining was organized and equipped by the Soviets, mainly northeast of Haiphong. The Soviets also have expanded and modernized Vietnam's tin mining and smelting.

Ocean bridge

This year North Vietnam is receiving from the Soviet Union "several completely equipped factories, means of transportation, petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metal, food, chemical fertilizer, and other goods necessary to increase the defense potential and the economy of the country . . . . on a considerably larger scale than in 1967."

On March 18, Gen. Pavl I. Batov, First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, announced that the Soviets were supplying North Vietnam with "antiaircraft rockets, planes, radar installations, tanks, individual arms, and ammunitions."

On March 28, Tass reported that the 12,000-mile ocean bridge between Soviet Black Sea ports and North Vietnam "operated excellently. Only recently four ships have dropped anchor at Haiphong, arriving there ahead of time. The crew is assisting the dockers to unload industrial and defense supplies. Five more ships are on their way."

The volume of Soviet maritime shipments to North Vietnam and the fact that Soviet seamen actively help in unloading operations may have been among the factors which induced Washington to limit bombings to the 20th parallel. In this way incidents which might have further broiled Soviet-American relations have been avoided.

The Soviets have made use of the U.S. limitation of bombing to step up their shipments. On July 10, the Moscow domestic radio reported that "in the past six months alone twice as much cargo has been delivered [from Vladivostok] to Vietnam as during the corresponding period of 1947." The line from Vladivostok to North Vietnam is described as "the busiest route" (in contrast to the one from the Black Sea ports).

Harassment charged

Another Soviet broadcast of the same day, this time in Vietnamese, complained of harassment by American planes. According to the captain of the Soviet ship Izhmar, "U.S. aircraft seemed to watch very closely and flew so low that they almost hit the ship's mast."

The captain of the Soviet ship Lazarev said that his crew not only helped to unload, but also "repaired the power plant and connected the ship's power line to the dock area. The port also received power from other Soviet vessels."

Romania is another big defense partner of North Vietnam. (Romania's exports to Vietnam are six times as large as her imports from there.)

On June 12, three new aid agreements were signed in Bucharest which offered Hanoi substantial "nonreimbursable economic and military aid" for 1968 and 1969. Four days later the Czechoslovaks promised to supply North Vietnam with "machine tools, diesel units, automobiles, tractors, medical supplies, and defense equipment."

Similar pledges were made by Budapest, Warsaw, and East Berlin. The bulk of East Europe's aid to North Vietnam is shipped by rail via Communist China, but Polish and East German ocean vessels also move in and out of the Gulf of Tonkin.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Vatican City

Pope Paul Monday ruled out all forms of artificial birth control, "including the pill," for Roman Catholic couples. He declared in an encyclical that artificial methods of preventing birth opened the way to marital infidelity, immorality, and loss of respect for women.

He also said sterilizations and abortions as a means of controlling population growth were "absolutely excluded" by the church. church.

La Paz, Bolivia

President Barrientos in a surprise move named an all-miltiary Cabinet to replace the body that quit in the scandal over the leaking of Ernesto "Ché" Guevara's guerrilla diary to Cuba.

Most of the new ministers were described as generals and colonels who are friends of President Barrientos. He said the move was the best one possible in view of a new threat of "Castroite action" against Bolivia, which crushed a Cuban-style guerrilla force last fall.

Paris

Former Premier Pierre Mendès-France has resigned as leader of the small left-wing United Socialist Party and has left the party, informed sources disclosed. They said he had resigned over what he considered to be extremist attitudes adopted by the party during the wave of riots and industrial unrest in May.

Lima, Peru

President Belaunde announced that Peru will take over with compensation two American-run oil fields and either operate them with a government company or offer them for international bidding.

Mr. Belaunde, beginning the last year of his six-year term, said Peru "will operate the oil field directly" through the government-owned Empresa Petrolera Fiscal, but did not say how or when they would pass into Peruvian hands.

International Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has operated the rich oil reserves since 1928, having bought the oil rights from a British firm.

Saigon

About 1,800 troops of Thailand's Black Panther Division arrived here Monday, bringing their number to 3,300. They were the second major detachment of the 12,000 Thai troops who will fight in Vietnam. The first 1,500-man detachment arrived last week.

United States . . .

Los Angeles

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, endorsing a peace proposal that would ban further United States escalation in Vietnam, expressed the belief that the United States had enough force to handle any new enemy attacks in Vietnam.

The Vice-President told a news conference that no amount of booing would drag him out of Negro communities in the United States, and he expressed regret about the amount of security used to protect him as well as other candidates in election years.

Miami Beach

Republicans began their 1968 platform writing with counsel from their Senate leader against trying to shape the planks in behalf of any particular presidential hopeful.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, who heads the committee drafting the party document in advance of next week's nomination convention, added that he himself is "trying to be neutral" in the platform drafting and he hopes others will refrain from pushing for their favorites through platform wording.

Pittsburgh

A reported improved steel industry offer, spurring unexpected renewal of secret bargaining, heightened optimism that a threatened nationwide strike Thursday of 388,000 steelworkers may be averted.

The dramatic action occurred at the very hour of a scheduled meeting of the 33-member executive board of the United Steelworkers Union, causing an immediate 24-hour delay in that session. The board had been summoned to get the first complete report on the status of negotiations.

Memphis

A contention by attorney Arthur J. Hanes that an international Communist conspiracy is at work against James Earl Ray appears to have brought a reaction from the judge who will hear the Ray case.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle named eight attorneys to check for a possible violation of his order limiting publicity in the case of Ray, who is charged with murder in the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gov. George Romney lifted a state-of-emergency proclamation for the Grand Rapids area after police declared the situation "absolutely under control" despite some scattered fire-bombings overnight.

Authorities credited the imposition of the 9 p.m.-to-5:30 a.m. curfew with keeping disturbances to a minimum after violence broke out Friday night, resulting in injury to several persons.

News of July 28 and 29 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mapea Registrada
An International Daily Newspaper
FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY
Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Payable in advance, postpaid: one year $24, six months $12, three months $6, single copies 10 cents.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and at many newsstands.
It is printed in Boston, Los Angeles, and London, in 5 regional editions — New England, Eastern, Midwestern, Western, and London — for each of which the issue date corresponds to the date of earliest distribution in that region.
Cost of Remailing Monitors — United States and its possessions: 5 cents for first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.
Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115.
BRANCH OFFICES (ZIP Code)
NEW YORK, 888 Fifth Avenue (10036)
WASHINGTON, 1227-1293 National Press Bldg. (20004)
CHICAGO, 333 N. Michigan Ave. (60601)
LOS ANGELES, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard (90005)
SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market Street (94105)
PHILADELPHIA, 536 Western Saving Fund Bldg. (19107)
DETROIT, 5-253 General Motors Bldg. (48202)
LONDON, W.C.2, 502 Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway
PARIS 1, 4 rue de Castiglione
BONN, Postamt Bundeshaus, Schliessfach 9139
Name and address of the News, Circulation or Advertising Representative located in your community will be sent promptly on request.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115
Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (DANISH, DUTCH, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREEK, INDONESIAN, ITALIAN, JAPANESE, NORWEGIAN, PORTUGUESE, SPANISH, SWEDISH, AND BRAILLE EDITIONS).

RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX
ENGLAND • Page 2
See also State and City Directory, Page 12

GOING OVERSEAS?
Then consult us about
SHIPPING YOUR HOME
or
PACKING YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
If you are traveling by AIR then we can DISPATCH YOUR BAGGAGE by sea freight to destination
You will find courteous and efficient staff who are anxious to help you at
REMOVERS STORERS SHIPPERS
First Class Storage Accommodation in SURREY and SUSSEX
MARTELL'S OF SUTTON LTD.
(Members of the British Association of Overseas Furniture Removers)
71/74 WESTMEAD ROAD, SUTTON
01-642-9551 Surrey, England

Gift Boutique for that unusual present
Ground Floor
Schofields
THE HEADROW LEEDS 35235
ENGLAND

R.C.WIMBUSH
Ltd.
of Earls Court
Associated with
LORRAINE ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
FORD
Sales and Service

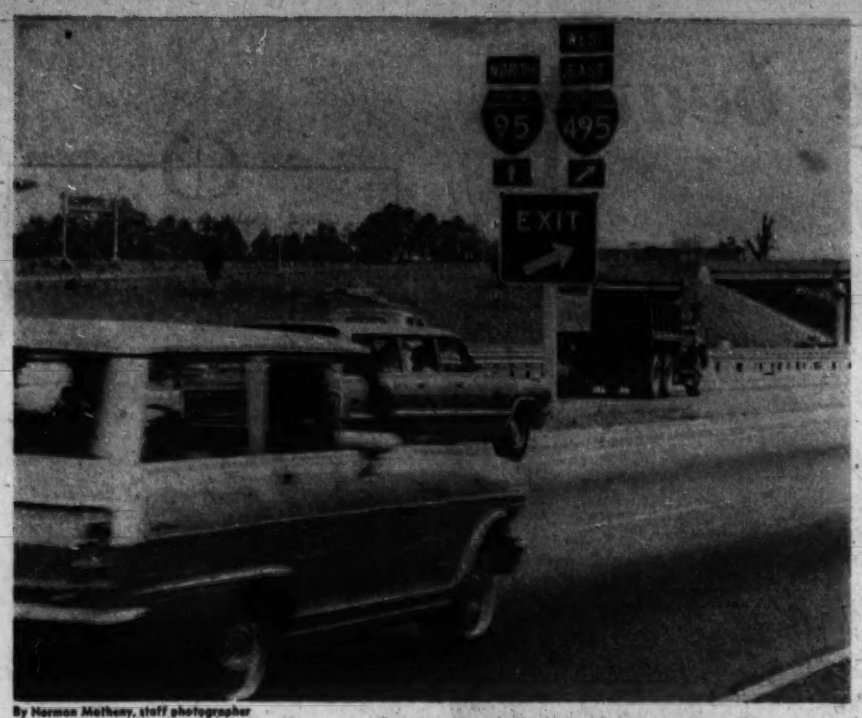
Part Exchange and Hire Purchase Facilities Available
312, Earls Court Road
LONDON, S.W.5
FREmantle 8401-/2/3

Siesta
Fine Furniture
famous since 1847
For Real Home Comfort
consult
CHAPMAN'S
22-28 Great North Road
Newcastle-on-Tyne
and
Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle

SHOP AT Binns
9 Great Stores
SUNDERLAND
DARLINGTON
MIDDLESBROUGH
HARTLEPOOL
SOUTH SHIELDS
NEWCASTLE
CARLISLE
DUMFRIES
EDINBURGH
ENGLAND

FLOWERS from
Wills and Segar LTD.
77 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
'Phone 01-589.2454
66 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
'Phone 0-235.4774
LONDON, ENGLAND

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
HOLBORN 0442-5
Hours: 8:45-5:15 Daily—Closed Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
The Christian Science Monitor
Africa House 64/78 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.



By Herman Matheny, staff photographer

Turning point for road safety?

Congressional investigators have been filming traffic on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and I-495, known as the Capital Beltway. Their report on the hazards of high-speed drivers bewildered by exit signs is stirring urgent demands for much improved marking and engineering on superhighways.

Freeway tie-ups laid to sign mix-ups

Congress is again spotlighting safety hazards throughout the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System. This article, first of a four-part series, reports on the latest House inquiry.

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In the darkened committee room a gathering of congressmen, aides, and highway-safety witnesses watched entranced as a staff-produced "underground movie" flashed onto the screen.

For several days, filmmakers on the special subcommittee on the federal-aid highway program had trained their cameras on traffic at exits and interchanges on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and I-495, better known as the Capital Beltway.

Their edited version documented the bewilderment of hundreds of drivers as they approached the turnoff points — bewilderment which observers said might have led to "catastrophic mistakes."

One car after another would pass the turnoff, then back up in 60 m.p.h. traffic, cut across the busy freeway lanes, and proceed on to the exit.

In some cases, the baffled drivers would pull to a halt, walk back to the exit sign, shake their heads, stare quizzically at the onrushing motorists, plod back to their own cars, and try to renegotiate the exit.

Technique explained

Walter R. May, the panel's chief counsel, explained how the staff had gathered its evidence:

"As they were taking these films," he said, "they had no knowledge what the cars were going to do. They just ran the film."

Mr. May asked Charles Prisk, the Federal Highway Administration's assistant director for safety, whether he considered the drivers' maneuvers hazardous.

"Very definitely," the official said. "They could be classed as 'near misses,' I would say. When you find this type of action, you find concentrations of accidents."

Throughout the subcommittee's hearings, Mr. Prisk could be seen taking copious notes at the witness table. In past House hearings on roadside hazards, Mr. Prisk fired off new safety directives from his notes to Interstate highway engineers across the nation.

"System failure" in informing motorists of turnoffs, witnesses pointed out, is not limited to freeways near the nation's capital.

Cross-country trip

Two New Yorkers versed in "human factors" engineering—Gerson J. Alexander, a research psychologist, and Gerhart E. King, a traffic engineer—recalled a recent fact-finding trip they took together on the superhighways of 30 states.

"The things we found in these states—while some were good and some bad," Mr. Alexander testified, "were characteristic of all the states, we feel.

"We did not find anything particularly poor about New York that we did not find in Ohio and Michigan. We did not find anything bad in the District of Columbia that we did not find in the state of Washington."

The Alexander-King team zeroed in on two causes for "system failure" in the Interstate network: poor signs and badly designed exits and interchanges. These shortcomings often cause massive tie-ups on the freeways.

"Here on the film," Mr. Alexander commented, "where a driver stops, and backs up, and takes the route, and it turns out to be the wrong route and he gets lost somewhere in Fairfax—that is a system failure.

"Two weeks ago I was on the Southern State Parkway [on Long Island] going home," he added, "and there was a 40-mile, bumper-to-bumper, nonmoving flow of traffic. This is system failure."

Mojave vs. beltway

Motorists can drive for miles on the Mojave Desert without seeing a sign, the psychologist told the House probers. But an urbanized area like the Capital Beltway is quite another matter.

"The driver has so much information to look at and sift through," Mr. Alexander said, "that he just cannot handle it all in the time he has available to him.

"When you are negotiating a complex urban interchange, that is not the time to put up a sign that says 'East Podunk, 48 miles.' Drivers cannot attend to that because they are too busy doing more important things."

Thus highway engineers should be more intent on spreading the distance between signs, he said.

Another research psychologist, Dr. Slade F. Hulbert of the University of California at Los Angeles, made a related point.

"At the decision point," he warned, "the driver should never be given new information about either the through road or turnoff."

Sudden questions

"For example," he said, "several communities are served by one turnoff. The advance sign will say 'Orangeville Exit, 2 miles.' The next sign: 'Orangeville Exit, 1 mile.' Then finally, at the exit, the sign says 'Orangeville-Jamestown.'

"The 'Jamestown' on the third sign . . . throws the driver for a loss. He says to himself, 'I wonder if this is the exit they have been referring to for Orangeville? Or is this just an alternative route to Orangeville?' "

Dr. Hulbert wrote persuasively of the need for "human factors" engineering in a 1965 issue of Popular Mechanics magazine.

"What we need," he insisted then, "are symbols that deliver their message instantly and that trigger your driving reflexes, signs that give you confidence that you are really where you want to go."

This goal is clearly attainable, the UCLA researcher contends, but progress in "bridging the information gap" has been disappointingly slow.

The National Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices has tried to upgrade signing standards. But Dr. Hulbert mused sadly, "It's certainly not uniformly being done."

Subcommittee counsel John P. Constandy attested to foot dragging at the state level.

"We've noticed even new signs follow the old standards," he told Rep. Arnold Olsen (D) of Montana, acting chairman of the House subcommittee.

The watchdog panel's staff members think that, with a bit of prodding from Congress, the states will move quickly to improve Interstate signs and turnoff designs.

"There has to be something to trigger them," Mr. Constandy declared.

As he sees it, the subcommittee—with its moviemaking crew furnishing the ammunition—has pulled the trigger.

Next in this series: the art of signing

Spain decolonizes

By Reuters

Madrid

The Cortes (Parliament) has formally authorized the government to go ahead with the granting of independence to the West African colony of Equatorial Guinea.

But 80 deputies presented a petition asking for measures to guarantee the "personality" and rights of the African minority in Fernando Poo.

This cocoa-producing island off the Nigerian coast is the wealthiest part of the territories which make up Equatorial Guinea.

The colony is scheduled to become independent in October.

Edward Kennedy's new role

Chicago convention spotlights 'tragic similarities' and 'ironic differences' from Atlantic City in '64

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Robert F. Kennedy delivered the eulogy of John F. Kennedy at the Atlantic City convention four years ago. Nobody there will ever forget it.

This year, according to tentative plans, Edward M. Kennedy will deliver the eulogy of Robert F. Kennedy. It will be hard to disassociate emotion from politics.

In 1964 Robert Kennedy wanted the nomination for vice-president but was barred from the job by President Johnson. The two disliked each other. But there was a stronger barrier.

As Theodore H. White put it, the two men shared the bitter, inescapable knowledge that Mr. Johnson could never have been president on his own: No Democratic convention would have nominated him because of his southwestern origin and his till-then ambiguous record on civil rights. The Kennedys opened his path to the White House.

Mr. Johnson told Robert Kennedy July 29, 1964, that he was out of the vice-presidential running. He rationalized the decision next day by saying that he was excluding all Cabinet and former Cabinet members and those who regularly attended Cabinet meetings.

Similarities—and differences

Politics never stands still. Four years later in 1968 there are tragic similarities and ironic differences from the Atlantic City convention.

There is a new Kennedy martyr for a brother's eulogy. Edward Kennedy is fourth in line: Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. was killed in war, two older brothers murdered by senseless assassins, and now the young man of 36. He has two almost overpowering responsibilities—the leadership of an extraordinary family, and the stewardship of an unprecedented legend.

There are similarities to Atlantic City in some respects. The political differences are almost as striking: Robert Kennedy wanted the vice-presidency; Edward Kennedy does not want it.

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson did not need a Kennedy on his ticket to overwhelm Barry Goldwater, Hubert H. Humphrey is in a different plight. He may very well stand or fall on whether he gets a glamorous running mate to brighten his so far rather humdrum appeal.

'Camelot' commemorated

At the Atlantic City convention it was necessary to commemorate the bright young figure of Camelot. A brief and carefully edited film of President Kennedy was shown after four days of heavy speeches and boring routine. It was delayed till after the vice-presidency was safely chosen.

Robert Kennedy made the introduction to the film. He stood there slight and taut, with his familiar forward slouch and shock of hair. It was a showstopper — galleries thundered, there was a quarter-hour of cheers, many wept.

"When I think of President Kennedy," he said, "I think of those lines from Shakespeare:

"When he shall die
Take him and cut him out in little stars,
And he will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the garish sun."

Shakespeare, Camelot, Aeschylus—it was part of the Kennedy elegance. At that moment, given the opportunity, almost certainly the audience would have thundered Robert Kennedy into the nomination. But the convention, of course, had been carefully locked up, as it had been in Los Angeles in 1960 against the gallery demand for Adlai E. Stevenson.

Statement scrutinized

Now Senator Kennedy's statement rejecting the vice-presidential nomination is being read with a microscope. Short of an absolute Sherman-type withdrawal many will not be convinced. His decision, he said last week, was "final, firm, and not subject to further consideration."

Many friends, certainly, have advised Mr. Kennedy not to take the vice-presidential nomination. "You are too young," they surely urged; "ripen on the vine." He has made a satisfactory beginning in the Senate in five years, is a member of the establishment, and more acceptable to the leaders than his brother John, whose eyes were always on higher ambitions.

Edward Kennedy started demurely, partly under criticism by Republicans for nepotism, partly from campaign revelations that he had been expelled from Harvard for cheating and had sponsored (and ultimately dropped) a political friend for a federal judgeship.

Edward Kennedy is more suave and genial than his brothers. Some say there is more in him of his grandfather John F. ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, once mayor of Boston, than of the competitive, abrasive Kennedys. Edward P. Morgan referred to him in 1962 as "this handsome young man with the toothpaste smile."

What observers have found in five years, is that he makes friends easily, does his senatorial homework, and is persistent. He led and won the fight on congressional reapportionment, lost the fight to revise the military-draft act but won recognition in the battle, and fought for gun control until his brother's murder. He has not returned to the Senate floor since then.

'Balancing' tickets

Many would call Edward Kennedy's selection for second place on the Democratic ticket a cynical exploitation of the famous Kennedy name.

The simplest answer to this is, yes it is, and how politicians love it. Political parties have been "balancing" tickets from the beginning.

Many deplore this system. The vice-president should be chosen with the sole thought that he is only a heartbeat from the presidency. Actually he is usually picked as part of a bargain, like John Nance Garner with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

James G. Blaine was coupled with a man he detested. In modern practice the presidential nominee picks his running mate.

Responsibility accented

To make the selection of vice-president more responsible the office itself must be made more responsible.

Would a young man of 36 with a famous name and fortune be content to risk his political future for a goal which, at best, would mean subservience and eclipse for eight years? Most Kennedy advisers would — and apparently did — "Don't!"

But what if Edward Kennedy amid spontaneous acclaim is told that he owes it as a duty to the party for which his brothers gave their lives, and that without him the party will fail?

Nobody knows the answer to that one. Perhaps not even Edward Kennedy himself.

Pittsburgh probes fire-bomb threats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

The president of a Pittsburgh black militant group for community improvement and three of its members faced charges of blackmail this week in an alleged threat to firebomb a bar.

And seven tavern owners from the city's predominantly Negro hill district were also to meet with District Attorney Robert W. Duggan to complain of "shakedown artists" whom they accuse of attempting to extort sums of money ranging from $250 to $600 under threat of fire-bombing.

Scheduled for a hearing in city court were Anthony Upshur, president of Social, Progressive, Educational, Economical Development (SPEED), his son Martin, Ronald Wilson, and Wylie Ellis.

They were identified by Plato Calhoun, manager of the Kitten's Bar in the hill district, who accused them and two other unidentified men of threatening to fire-bomb the bar if he didn't give them $200. He said 30 patrons in the bar at the time of the threat became frightened and left, forcing him to close the bar.

SPEED members picketed another hill-district bar last week on the grounds it was demoralizing the community. The owner closed.

GOP prefers Nixon, Gallup Poll finds

By the Associated Press
Princeton, N.J.

The Republican rank and file clearly favors Richard M. Nixon over New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the GOP presidential nomination, the Gallup Poll reports.

Mr. Nixon held a 5-2 edge over Mr. Rockefeller, with California Gov. Ronald Reagan running a poor third, in the nationwide sampling of Republican voters taken last week.

The former vice-president was preferred by 60 percent of the Republicans polled. Governor Rockefeller was the favorite of 23 percent, and Governor Reagan was the first choice of 7 percent.

George Gallup announced this would be the last survey of its kind before the Republican convention at Miami Beach next week.

The results of Gallup's last preconvention GOP survey are markedly similar to the last time regular Republicans were polled in March. Then, Mr. Nixon had 60 percent, Mr. Rockefeller 25, and Mr. Reagan 6.

IT SELLS
MENSWEAR

for Hardie
and Caudle
Chattanooga,
Tennessee

"The Monitor reader belongs in an upper bracket as far as education is concerned and they are interested in a better quality which is what we have to offer," agree Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Hardie E. Caudle, partners.

No wonder 746 menswear retailers now advertise in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115

All kids stay free
(and so does your car)
at the
Hotel McAlpin
(Formerly Sheraton-Atlantic)
in New York City

On a family plan holiday at the McAlpin, lots of things are free: all children in your room, FREE PARKING (a $4.50 free bonus), TV & radio, TV tickets as available, children's economy menus and restaurant favors. 1300 new rooms, 90 steps from the Empire State Building, next to Macy's, Gimbels & Korvettes, minutes from Times Square. (Sightseeing arranged at our Hospitality Desk.) All transportation at our door.

ONLY WE OFFER FREE PARKING WITH THESE LOW RATES

Family of 3	$17.75
Family of 4	$21.00
Larger Families	$25.00

See your travel agent, or call COLLECT for guaranteed reservations (212) 736-5700.

Hotel McAlpin
(Formerly Sheraton-Atlantic)
Broadway at 34th Street, N.Y.C.
American Express, Diner's Club & Bank Americard cards honored

A HI-INTENSITY LAMP THAT NEVER LOSES ITS COOL!!!

Is the latest development in handy hi-intensity lighting. It has all the advantages of "ordinary" hi-intensity lamps, and in addition . . . it never, never loses its cool—no matter how long it's left on. This lovable lamp provides more than ample light on a desk, for bed-time reading, (hang it up if you wish), for sewing, drafting, or any job you need to shed light on. And "COOL-WHITE" has perfect balance, too, even with its arm fully extended! So light (18 ozs.) and compact (10" long when folded) it makes an ideal traveling companion. Just fold it up, pop it in your suitcase, and plug it in wherever you go. Beautifully designed in gleaming white plastic and brushed chrome. Have you ever seen a more talented lamp?

☐ Send me "COOL-WHITE" Hi-Intensity Fluorescent Lamp with spare tube. I enclose $10.95 ($9.95 plus $1 for post. and ins.) Guaranteed 1 year. Return within 10 days if not delighted.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
..... ZIP .....
CSM-0730

(415) 981-5688
534 Washington,
San Francisco 94111

haverhills

are you an egghead?

(Most Monitor readers are!)

Yes, we've found that readers of The Christian Science Monitor are well above average . . . in intelligence . . . in income . . . in education. This, of course makes you an outstanding potential customer. And we're happy to report that we number a good many Monitor readers among our policyholders. May we invite you to join them! Ask your local agent about Holyoke . . . or write us for information.

Our 125th Anniversary 1843–1968

HOLYOKE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS 01970

FIND YOUR LOCAL HOLYOKE AGENT LISTED BELOW:

ALABAMA
Dothan: Lomax Johnson Ins. Agcy., Inc.
Montgomery: Eisenberg Ins. Agency
Trussville: Trussville Ins. Agency

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport: Maritime Service Corp.

FLORIDA
Fort Myers: Bill Doyle Ins., Inc.
Jacksonville: Powell Ins. Agency, Inc.
Miami: Crossroads Ins. Agency, Inc.

GEORGIA
Columbus: Bill Fortson Agency
Columbus: Whitaker Ins. Agency

MAINE
Dexter: Pierce Agency
Falmouth: Herbert A. Harmon, Inc.
Portland: Roy Spear, Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS
Andover: Douglas N. Howe Agency
Arlington: Wilton Ins. Agency, Inc.
Auburndale: George A. Johnson
Beverly: Forness & Morgan, Inc.
Beverly: Lee, Fraser & Patch, Inc.
Beverly: Leslie S. Ray Ins. Agcy., Inc.
Beverly: Sterling Ins. Agency, Inc.
Boston: Boylston Ins. Agency, Inc.
Boston: Wm. C. Field & Co., Inc.
Braintree: Sampson Ins. Agency
Chatham: C. Robin Turner Ins. Agency
Framingham: Fitts Ins. Agency, Inc.
Lawrence: Weston F. Eastman Agency
Lawrence: Edward W. Hays Agency
Lawrence: Pluri R. Piazza Ins. Agency
Lexington: MacNeil Ins. Agency, Inc.
Lynn: Farquhar & Black
Lynn: Jenis Insurance Agency, Inc.
Lynn: Douglas F. Shafner Ins. Agency
Marblehead: Joe Greene Ins. Agcy.
Maynard: John C. King Agency
Natick: Olympic Insurance Agency
Needham: Carl F. Sjoquist Ins. Agency
Newburyport: Chase & Lunt, Inc.
Newton: Irving R. Miller Ins. Agency
Orleans: Henry T. Crocker Ins. Agcy.
Rockland: Flanagan & Field Ins. Agcy.
Rockland: Amos A. Phelps & Son
Salem: George W. Marcelo Ins. Agcy.
Winthrop: Elliot, Whittier & Hardy

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Nashua: Arlon W. Jennison

NEW YORK
Albany: Robert J. Campbell Ins.
Delhi: Dewey F. Bramley & Son, Inc.
Dunkirk-Fredonia: W. L. Putnam Agcy.
Endicott: Robert J. Hanafin, Inc.
Huntington: Huntington Township Agcy.
Newburgh: William A. Smith & Son
Rochester: Pitcher Agency, Inc.
Yonkers: Maurice A. Bloom

NORTH CAROLINA
Greensboro: Seawell Realty & Ins. Co.
Hendersonville: General Ins. Agcy.
Winston-Salem: Reynolds Ins. Serv.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia: Stoops, O'Sullivan, Inc.

VIRGINIA
Roanoke: Insurance Associates, Inc.

Old Japanese homes of simple beauty

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shirakawa Village, Japan

Japan's countryside has vastly altered in the past 10 years. Traditional dark-hued farmhouses have given way to modern frame dwellings with gleaming tin roofs. Small mechanized cultivators have replaced horses and many farmers now zoom to their paddies on motorcycles.

In the Chubu region, however, approaching the tiny village of Shirakawa (pop. 2,900), one comes on a scene of rare historical beauty. Here, situated above a winding gorge and flanked by the foothills of the Hida Mountains, stands a cluster of the ancient farmhouses known as "gasshozukuri." Each has a steep, thickly thatched roof and towers three to five stories high.

The triangle-shaped dwellings are said to have been built in the feudal Tokugawa period, perhaps even earlier. Because the lands here are squeezed by the mountains, families could not easily divide themselves and there developed the so-called "big family system." Houses were built to accommodate several related families under one roof—and also large enough so that a family could cultivate silkworms in the upper stories and thus supplement its limited farm income.

Architecturally, the 200-year-old Shirakawa houses are based on the simple A-frame (long before it dotted the snowy slopes of Vermont!). "Gassho-zukuri" literally means a "joined-hands building," suggesting the hands joined together as if in worship. The structure is made principally of wood and the roof is thatched with "susuki" grass. Beams and rafters are fastened with straw rope, no nails are used.

In olden times families lived and conducted business on the ground and second floors. The upper stories were used to store grains, firewood, and pasturage in winter and to raise silkworms in summer. One of the largest of these homes, which has been moved to a museum in the nearby town of Takayama, is more than 55 feet wide, 59 feet long, and about 54 feet high.

An interesting feature of the house is that the incessant smoke from the hearth on the first floor strengthened and toughened the straw rope and prevented deterioration from worms and insects. Lived in by many generations, the interiors today emit a certain dark, brooding quality.

For all their simple beauty, however, the houses are impractical and many Japanese families here have tacked on small, one-story additions for more convenient living. There are only 135 "gassho" houses left in the Shirakawa valley (there were 264 in 1953) and these seem slated to disappear with time.

For one thing, upkeep of the houses is difficult. The straw roof must be replaced every 60 years. Today this costs about $1,600 and many owners settle for a shiny aluminum one instead.

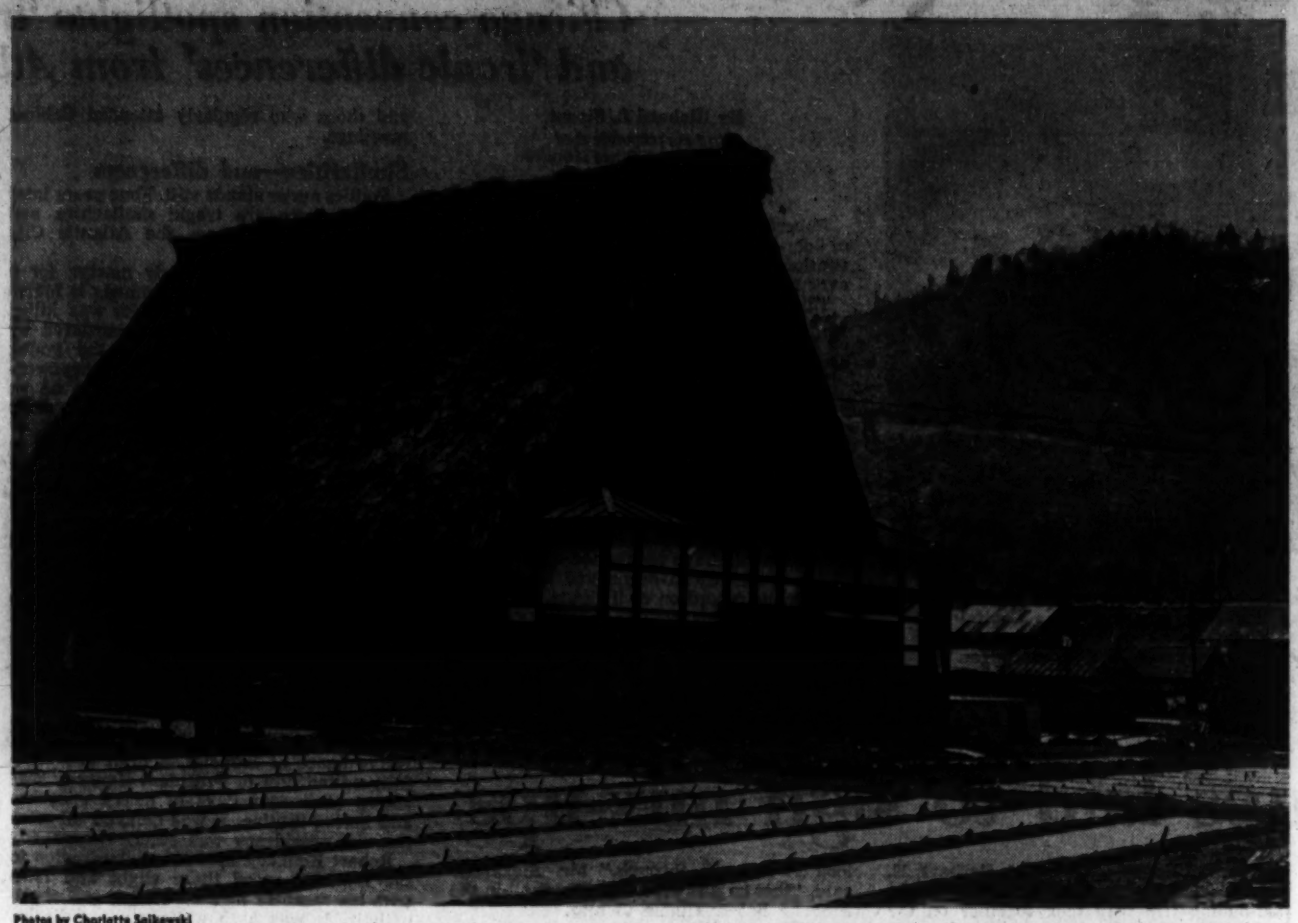
More significantly, the houses no longer fit Japan's changing social structure. Young people are leaving the villages or else seek the privacy of their own homes.

"Nowadays couples want to live alone," comments a prefectural official, "so they leave the gassho houses when they get married."

As in all regions of Japan, too, dwellings of historical interest often must make way for power plants, highways, and factories. In the Shirakawa valley a number of "gassho" and other old farmhouses were destroyed when lands flooded behind the new Miboro Dam.

Completed in 1960, this is the largest rock-fill dam in Japan and the second largest in the world. Today the subterranean power plant in Miboro and seven other plants on the Shokawa River send electricity to Osaka, Kyoto, Wakayama, and other cities of the Kansai area.

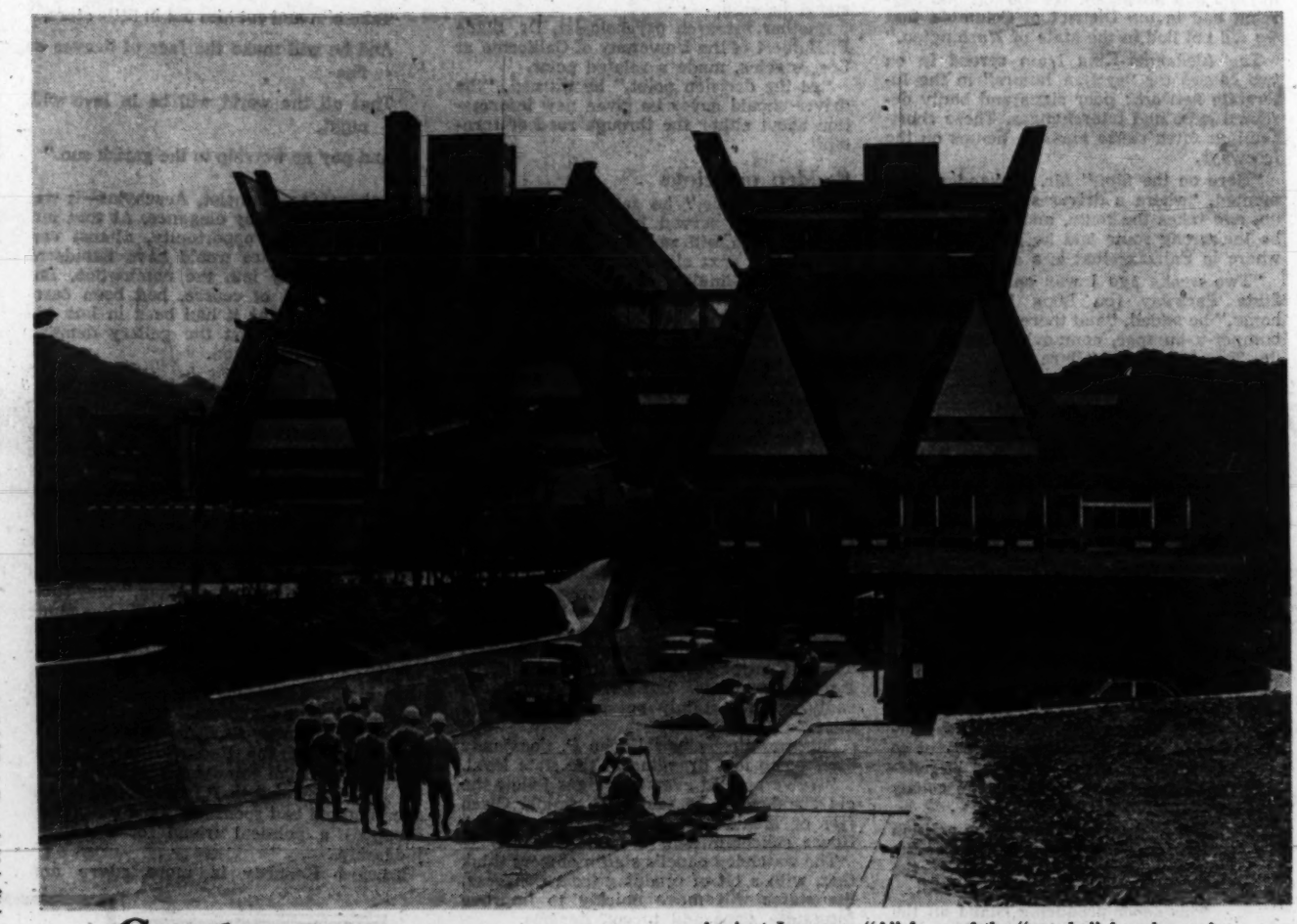
Although the "gassho" houses may be living out their last days, they are making their influence felt in contemporary Japanese architecture. The "A" form, to cite one example has been used with striking effectiveness in the ultramodern Kyoto International Conference Hall, where tradition now blends with the present day.



Photos by Charlotte Saikowski

A-frame farmhouse

"Gassho-zukuri," simple A-frame houses,, are clustered at foothills of Hida Mountains in the village of Shirakawa, Japan. The two-hundred-year-old houses are made principally of wood and the roof is thatched with "susuki" grass. Houses were built to accommodate several related families under one roof, and may be five stories high.



Contemporary

Ancient Japanese "A" form of the "gassho" farmhouse is used effectively in the ultramodern Kyoto International Conference Hall, blending the past with the present day.

WOMEN TODAY

At Dior the look is 'Naïve'

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Marc Bohan travels the casual route at Christian Dior in a fall collection that completely ignores the Midi and the Maxi. He likes skirts short, two inches above the knee, or long to the floor this season.

He calls the look "Naïve." Sometimes it gets downright doll-like, particularly in pink for after five, when he throws in a tiny little bonnet to match a trim little coat and dress ensemble.

At Dior, this is a season for long jackets, tie belts, straight or pleated skirts, patch pockets, sweaters with detachable hoods, short, belted trench coats (hooded or worn with snug bonnet), loosely fitted flared coats or belted, gathered redingotes, stem-slim dresses with pleated skirts.

Casual, sporty feeling

It is not a Dior season for pants, although Bohan shows a couple of beautiful pantsuits, several culottes with coats, and some evening pajamas. His casual, sportsy feeling is not the whole of his collection, but it's definitely the substance. And at the so-sophisticated level, there's less opulence and show.

There's much black, gray, brown, beige, and red for day, and black, white, yellow, pink, orange, apricot, fuchsia—and more red—for evening.

Examples of how he carries his sports feeling into evening: If you want to be really "right," wear a yellow fleece trench coat (short) over a matching crepe late day dress with self tie belt and low pleated flounce. Or, wear your sapphire blue velvet riding jacket with a pleated, sequin skirt and white silk shirt with soft white bow tie.

Need for accessories

At various hours around the clock, you'll also need an assortment of purses with shoulder straps, skullcap-type hood or bonnet to match your turtleneck, long scarves for daytime, and all gold jewelry.

You'll need stockings and shoes to match your day costumes, and once again it's proper to wear dyed-to-match satin pumps for evening.

Bohan uses much jersey, flannel, velvet-finish and double-face woolens, and crepes, plus velvets, broché-lamés, reembroidered lace, and water silks in his dressier evening clothes.

Contrasting pockets, in leather, fur, or sequins, are another Bohan road sign.

J. C. Donati, press attaché at Dior, said this collection has the same number of pieces as the last one and Bohan had no trouble getting fabrics, despite the customs delay that's put a crimp in some of the collections. He also said, rather happily, that there's been no decrease in buyers this season. It's still too early to determine volume on the buying.

Charm of the Village rediscovered

Meet Manhattan

By Marilyn Hoffman

New York

Greenwich Village is a neighborhood, a way of life, an attitude, an atmosphere.

On a summer evening it is the permeating odor of pizza stands, and sausage and peppers frying, and a multitude of other smells and sounds.

We stroll with friends, trying to rediscover old village charms. The handsome 19th-century houses on the north side of Washington Square are still charming.

Opened in 1828 as the Washington Military Parade Ground, the square with its clusters of people who play chess, and its speechmakers, and guitar players, maintains a certain appeal.

But MacDougal Street, with its fast-changing assortment of weird shops and cafés and coffeehouses, looks dismal and unspeakably dirty at 7 p.m. on a Monday. We drop into a Neapolitan restaurant on Thompson Street called Rocco's for minestrone soup and veal scallopine and spaghetti—then we quickly walk west out of range of the honky-tonk area with its full assortment of characters.

The old gas lamps begin to flicker in MacDougal Alley. Little dress shops scream bold color and bolder designs. We window-shop the leather and jewelry shops, and saunter into a few of the more interesting Bleecker Street antiques shops.

A new book called "New York's Greenwich Village," by Edmund T. Delaney (published by Barre Publishers, Barre, Mass., $10) tells us that despite the crassness that has slipped in, the dear old Village is still there underneath it all, waiting to be appreciated.

Mr. Delaney is a New York lawyer who enjoys the lore of historic neighborhoods. He, along with true villagers, deplores the cheap and seedy attractions that have drawn tourists, ne'er-do-wells, and dilettantes to the area. He takes us a long way back, to a more serene period of the 1690's when Greenwich Village was known as Green Village and was little more than rolling hills and marshland, and reminds us that in 1811 it was connected with the city of Manhattan with a regular stagecoach.

Of course, the big city grew up right around the little outpost. But somehow the Village has survived to this day with its winding streets, brick and frame houses with classic doorways, iron-work railings, and fences, and its own distinctive character.

Today it remains, as always, a "composite world of its own," made up of aristocratic old families, attic (and otherwise) artists, social reformers, writers, and independent thinkers of all breeds. A few of the gracious thoroughfares — such as lower Fifth Avenue — are still there. And an aura of elegance still persists beneath the tarnish.

We like thinking about the Village when Thomas Paine and Washington Irving and Edgar Allan Poe lived there. Or about the patrician families who were chronicled by Henry James.

It is still a lark to walk by 72¼ Bedford Street and realize that Edna St. Vincent Millay, Lionel Barrymore, and composer Deems Taylor all lived in the same picturesque 9½-foot-wide house at various times.

Author Delaney assures us that the neighborhood is still loaded with novelists, playwrights, poets, painters, and sculptors, just as it was in the vibrant, romantic days prior to World War I, and during the roaring '20's. Although literary salons no longer collect the current intelligentsia, young writers and artists still seek the Village and hope that somehow their dreams and ambitions will be realized there. It just seems a little harder to recognize a potential Stanford White, Mark Twain, John La Farge, or William Dean Howells amongst the faces these days.

Mr. Delaney leaves no doubt, we are pleased to report, that "to the artist and thinker, the Village still stands for freedom and independence, essential qualifications for creativity." The area has survived a lot—waves of Irish, German, and Italian immigrants, the Lost Generation, the Beat Generation, hippies, and high-rise apartment buildings. Recent years have been years of turmoil.

"But the Village always has seen turmoil," the author says. Fads, settings, and generations come and go. Underneath it all, the Village remains nonconformist, friendly, small-townish, but ardently devoted to avant-garde theories of all kinds, to music, art, and to liberal ideas.

People relish it the more because it has managed to retain its own character as a segment of a great metropolis.

Prague's fashions reflect the Czech renaissance

By Melanie Rybárová

Prague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Recently I asked an American who was charmed by Czechoslovakia and especially by Prague what she did not like here.

"I think it's awful that you have to wear those dark raincoats," she told me.

"We don't have to," I explained, but she couldn't understand why half the people on the street wore dark blue raincoats although it hadn't been raining for a whole week and the sky was clear.

You may wonder what raincoats have to do with democratization. It is quite simple. Uniform, dark clothing, the lack of color, happens to be one of the effects of conservatism that Czechoslovakia is trying to shake off today.

Ten or 15 years ago it took some boldness to appear in a dress bought in a capitalist country. At that time Western clothing stood out with its colorfulness and chic. It was not considered smart to be above average in anything, to show initiative, to stress individuality—at work, in everything, and so also in fashion. Where such a policy leads we see in China, where women who wear makeup are publicly scorned, and where Liu Shao Chi's wife had to apologize for having worn a dress at a reception which had been bought in an imperialist country.

It is surprising that the laws of fashion pentrate even the strongest barriers of conservatism. And so stiletto heels in time came to be worn even in the socialist countries, and are again giving way to the broad low heel, although slowly.

It is no secret that Soviet women, for instance, are eminently interested in fashion, that the inflexible garment industry there cannot nearly satisfy the demand for these items, and that imported fabrics and shoes suffice only for a minute percentage of the eager customers.

Because industry in these countries cannot keep pace with fashion, the disciplined citizens are expected to stay modestly behind developments and not to mind being old-fashioned. And so yesterday's styles of the capitalist world are presented with minor changes as the latest in socialist fashions. This, then, is the effect of conservatism in clothing.

It works both ways. The renaissance process in Czechoslovakia is also a rebirth of individualism. It could promptly be seen in fashion. The streets in Czechoslovak cities this hot summer are more colorful and brighter than ever before. Fabrics have modern patterns, the styles are no different from those worn by girls in Paris, Milan, or Frankfurt.

Another American, who expressed surprise that the girls in Czechoslovakia were "so lovely while middle-aged women are below the European average," asked, "Is it the effect of marriage?"

Not likely. The reason is that young people are not easily confined by conservatism and uniformity. In the past, too, young girls were conscious of fashion trends, whereas such interest wanes with the years. However, it is to be expected that even middle-aged and older women will not be indifferent to these questions anymore.

Red role in Paris riot sifted

By Richard Neff
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville has implicitly disagreed with his chief, President de Gaulle, as well as with other Gaullists who recently asserted that the French Communist Party sought to impose a "dictatorship" during the May crisis here.

Speaking to a parliamentary journalists' luncheon, Mr. Couve de Murville stated: "I do not see who aspires in our country to dictatorship and who could impose it. In May and June, what threatened was anarchy and disorder more than dictatorship. . . ."

The Premier's comment added confirmation to what close observers of the Communist Party here point out: that the party was basically reluctant to take over power from President de Gaulle during the May turmoil.

General de Gaulle had said in his speech to the nation May 30 that "France, in effect, is threatened with dictatorship." Nobody doubted he meant the Communist type.

Menace played up

In the subsequent June election campaign, his followers heavily drummed the theme that Frenchmen's liberties had been menaced in May by communism. This campaign strategy was a major reason for the huge Gaullist election victory, political observers here agree.

Now, however, Mr. Couve de Murville implies that his Gaullist colleagues, and even his Chief of State, exaggerated the Communist menace.

In fact, there is evidence that during the height of the crisis May 29 some Communist leaders were actually afraid that General de Gaulle might suddenly quit the presidency.

After the general's tough May 30 speech, in which he announced his determination to stay in office, there were almost audible sighs of relief from the Communist camp, it is noted here.

One expression of this was at a Soviet Embassy diplomatic reception held, by coincidence, several hours after the general's address. Communist-bloc diplomats at the reception were reportedly gay and relaxed, expressing obvious pleasure that events had not forced their French Communist colleagues into taking on a government role.

The French Communist newspaper L'Humanité struck a pose of hurt dignity following the general's speech, but noticeably avoided any angry rebuttal or call to continue the crisis.

This does not mean that the Communist Party has abandoned its wish to eventually control France.

"Make no doubt about it, the Communists would have accepted power if it had fallen into their hands," says Dr. Annie Kriegel, a political scientist and respected expert on French Communism. "Communist leaders are political men whose purpose is the eventual gaining of power."

Why, then, was the party wary of trying a take-over move in May?

One explanation was offered in mid-July by pro-Communist writer Jean-Paul Sartre. In an interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel, Mr. Sartre stated that the French party did not want power, first, because it preferred to let Gaullists wrestle with the economic and social problems born of the May crisis and, most of all, because Communists "have never asked themselves how they are to make revolution in the advanced industrial countries."

Betrayal charged

Mr. Sartre accused the party of "betraying" the May revolution. the party, he said, "adopted an attitude that was not revolutionary. It was not even reformist."

Another explanation is offered by the anti-Communist periodical Est et Ouest (East and West), published in Paris and closely read here by experts on the French Communist Party.

The Communists did not want to seek power because they were not prepared to do so, and "Communists fear nothing more than spontaneity and improvisation," states Est et Ouest.

The Communists called a nationwide general strike mostly to gain control of a student and worker protest movement that was growing up around them and which they feared would bypass them, experts here maintain.

The party did not foresee the protest movement and was "constantly surprised" by the direction it took. Thus the party found itself "in the permanent obligation of running after events, which only served to aggravate these events," concludes Est et Ouest.

Another reason for the Communists' hesitancy during this period was undoubtedly their awareness that the majority of Frenchmen were still hostile to their entry into government.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Key figures in crisis

Observers believe the outcome of Bolivia's political crisis seems to depend on whether Gen. Alfredo Ovando (left), the armed forces chief, wants to take over the presidency from Rene Barrientos (right) or be elected to it in 1970. Meanwhile an all-military Cabinet has been sworn in in the wake of the scandal caused by the leaking of Ernesto (Ché) Guevara's diary to Cuba.

Containerized shipping changes sea history

By Geoffrey Fingland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

When the round-the-world, door-to-door shipping-container service to Australia starts next year it will make the biggest change in the history of this long sea route since sailing clippers gave way to steam.

As of February, 1969, about 80 percent of all seaborne trade between the two nations will start to be containerized. By the summer it is expected that nearly 100 small conventional vessels at present carrying the bulk of the trade will have been replaced by 19 fast container ships.

To accomplish this massive operation 10 shipping lines have set up two consortia, Overseas Containers, Ltd., and Associated Container Transportation. Each consortium is formed by five lines and will work independently to obtain business. But the two consortia will operate the container fleets and allied organizations jointly.

OCL has invested £75 million ($180 million) and ACT £25 million ($60 million) in the project.

The new service should cut down the length of the passage time for the 13,000-mile trip by two or three weeks. Turnround time in ports should be reduced from 7 or 10 days to 48 hours. Goods will take only some 30 days from dock to dock.

Controlled by computers

With a total of nine ships, there will be a weekly scheduled sailing both from Australia and Britain.

The whole operation in both countries will be controlled by computers so it will be possible to know quickly the whereabouts of a container and to judge accurately arrival and departure dates.

To carry large loads that cannot be put in a container, a small fleet of conventional ships will be run in conjunction with the new service.

As the new ships come into service the old ones will be phased out except for a few to carry the large loads.

The new plan will bring great savings to traders. Not only will two or three weeks be cut from the transit time, but there will be considerable saving in cost of packaging and cube space. The very short time spent in docks will free the trade from much of the harassment caused by dock labor problems.

A manufacturer will be able to send a container load all the way from his factory to his customer's front door at the other side of the world.

'Largest afloat'

Of the new ships, OCL will provide six large ones of 27,000 tons and ACT three of 24,000 tons.

The ships will carry some 1,300 20-foot-long containers and have a speed of 22 knots.

About a quarter of the containers can be hitched up to a special refrigeration unit on the ship. The 27,000-ton ships are the largest of their kind afloat in the world.

In the United Kingdom goods will be collected at special container depots at Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Orsett. They will be fed from there to the docks.

The ships will sail from a special container terminal, nearly completed at Tilbury, to similar terminals at Melbourne, Sydney, and Freemantle.

Next step?

Airliner hijacking aftermath accents disarray among Arabs

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Algeria's dilemma over holding or releasing the Israeli airliner captured by Palestinian Arabs July 22 is one of many signs of deep disarray in the Arab world.

The release July 27 of 10 Israeli women and children who had been aboard the plane eased very little the new acute Arab-Israeli tension. The women and children were flown to Geneva and then on to Tel Aviv.

There remained the threat of Israeli reprisals and concerted international pressure on Algeria to return the plane and the 12 Israeli male passengers and crewmen.

Other problems trouble half a dozen Arab capitals. United Arab Republic President Nasser's sudden flight to Soviet Georgia for medical treatment July 26 and the prospect of his absence throughout August have caused consternation in Arab countries.

To a divided Arab world this means the absence at a critical moment of the leader who, despite all his Arab foes, is still a "father figure" for ordinary Arabs from Casablanca to Baghdad.

Arab disarray traced

In the South Yemen People's Republic, where Egyptian influence has virtually disappeared, President al-Shaabi's government announced July 28 it was fighting a rebellion "backed by the United States and reactionary oil circles in Saudia Arabia."

In Iraq the junta of assorted nationalists, whose program is "Iraq first," and other discontents who overthrew former President Aref July 17 appears already split.

Cairo, momentarily deprived of President Nasser, is openly criticizing the new Iraqi regime, especially its President, moderate Baath (Arab Socialist Party) politician, General al-Bakr.

Egypt appears to support his perhaps more pro-Egyptian premier, Col. Abdul Razzak al-Nayer, an alumnus of British Army military intelligence training.

In Syria, Premier Yusuf Zuayyin said July 27 that his regime had crushed a plot hatched in Beirut. He blamed Syrian and pan-Arab opposition elements, but also those perennial Middle East scapegoats, the British and American intelligence services.

Repercussions spread

For Algeria, as for Israel, the El Al airliner hijacking underlined the growing activity of the Palestinian Arab resistance movement. Its first act of air piracy has repercussions on four levels.

It escalates Arab-Israel strife at a moment when United Nations special peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring is about to resume his persistent but largely unfruitful efforts toward implementing last November's ber's Security Council resolution.

It also adds to inter-Arab tensions. The plane's Palestinian hijackers have nudged embarrassed Arab governments just a bit further toward the confrontation with Israel which the Palestinians, since the June, 1967, war, have been unable to achieve in their guerrilla attacks in the Jordan Valley.

Holding the plane and the Israelis endangers Algeria's own international position. The International Association of Airline Pilots has sent two emissaries to Algiers. The International Civil Aviation Organization is showing concern. Foreign airlines flights to Algeria might be cut.

If Algerian President Boumedienne failed to respond to President de Gaulle's personal appeal to free the plane, France, if it chose, could withdraw French pilots flying for Algeria's airline, Air Algérie.

Arab airlines, especially Cairo-Algiers, Cairo-Beirut, and Cairo-Amman flights, are vulnerable to Israeli interception.

But Israelis found some satisfaction that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which organized the hijacking, missed both an Israeli general and a diplomatic pouch they mistakenly thought were on the plane.

The general was "Arik" Sharon, a June, 1967, war hero in Israel. He decided at the last minute to break his Washington-Tel Aviv flight in Rome and so did not take the hijacked plane.

The diplomatic pouch went on an earlier flight after one of the Palestinian hijackers had reportedly tailed the Israeli couriers carrying it to the Rome airport.

Piracies mount

The Algiers history of aerial freebootery began in 1956. The French Air Force diverted and captured a plane carrying Ahmed Ben Bella, later Algeria's President and since 1965 a prisoner of the current President, Colonel Boumedienne.

Last year, former Congo Premier Moise Tshombe's plane was captured near Spain. Mr. Tshombe is also still Colonel Boumedienne's prisoner.

The next victims were three Swiss, whose aircraft was forced to land in the Algerian Sahara. They, too, remain Colonel Boumedienne's prisoners.

"It is an open secret," charges the daily Tribune de Genève, "that Algeria is using them to try to blackmail the Swiss Federal Council in a financial affair. Switzerland cannot give in, for reasons of principle."

Japan pushes view of Asia-Pacific group

By Albert E. Norman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Japanese policy is appearing as a prime force in the third ministerial meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) here.

Takeo Miki, Japanese Foreign Minister, is stressing his country's opposition to transforming ASPAC into a military alliance or a rigidly anti-Communist grouping. It has been Japan's contention since ASPAC was formed in June, 1966, that the organization should only "encourage regional cooperation."

However, the Philippines Foreign Minister, Narciso Ramos, reminded delegates at the conference that the original charter of the nine-member unit said a military grouping was possible "at some stage."

Japan, though, clearly will not go along with even this fairly long-range view.

Advisers pooled

Thailand, South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Nationalist China, South Vietnam, Australia, and New Zealand formed ASPAC to maintain constant consultations on regional problems and to promote regional cooperation and stability. There have been some modest gains such as establishing a pool of technical advisers.

Expansion sought

The Australian Government has called ASPAC a "pioneering venture in regional cooperation with tremendous potential value for the future welfare and stability of the Asian and Pacific regions." It also notes that ASPAC countries contain 8 percent of world population, have 10 percent of world trade, and fund 7 percent of the United Nations budget.

But perhaps the most important political characteristic of ASPAC is that it's a solely regional organization—no country of Europe or the Americas is included.

Foreign Minister Miki wants to expand the organization to include neutrals such as Laos, which is already an observer. Also Mr. Miki does not want membership made difficult for countries with neutralist tendencies such as Indonesia, Cambodia, and Burma.

The Japanese Foreign Minister sees a possibility that North Vietnam one day could join ASPAC. Hence, the Japanese desire not to turn ASPAC into a rigidly anti-Communist grouping.

Mr. Miki seems certain that the United States will not totally withdraw from Asia. "The United States may withdraw from Vietnam," he said, "but it is not possible for it to retreat from Asia."

Concept outlined

In preserving ASPAC's present potential for wide Asian membership free of military or ideological commitments, Mr. Miki clearly still hopes to promote his idea for an international, economically viable grouping in this hemisphere. He calls this his "Asian-Pacific concept."

He sees a growing exchange of goods and services between nations of the hemisphere leading toward some kind of formalized trade grouping as economic equality improves among members. Finally, Japan, with Australia behind it as a raw-material supplier, is well placed to play a big part in the economic reconstruction of the two Vietnams—when the time for that comes. Therefore Mr. Miki's wish not to rule out ASPAC membership for North Vietnam.

UN looks for plane release

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The United Nations is following closely and with increasing impatience the matter of the Israeli plane forced to land in Algeria. It had been hoped that the Algerians would at least free all passengers, including the Israelis, immediately.

At this writing, all women and children passengers and non-Israeli males have been released by the Algerian Government. All Israeli male passengers and crew have been detained.

Precedents for release of passengers and planes have been set on at least six previous occasions when planes have been forced to land in Israel. On all six occasions, Arab planes or Arab passengers have been released quickly by the Israeli Government.

In December, 1954, a Syrian plane was forced to land at Lydda Airport outside of Tel Aviv. It was released.

In May, 1958, a Lebanese plane from Gaza to Beirut was forced to land, and was released by the Israelis two hours later.

In May, 1954, a Lebanese military plane with a crew and a photographer on board was forced down and released two days later.

In October, 1955, an Indian plane with 17 Arab passengers had to make a forced landing in Israel. The Arab passengers were released in Jerusalem. In January, 1956, an Indian plane had to make a forced landing at Lydda. An Egyptian officer on board was allowed to leave with the rest of the people. In July, 1960, a Greek Olympic airliner had to make a forced landing. An Iraqi doctor and three boys from Kuwait were on board. All were freed immediately.

UN sources recall that a few years ago an Amman-bound plane had been forced to land in Israel. All passengers, including numerous Arabs, were kept overnight at Lydda Airport and allowed to leave the next morning.

It is also pointed out that the Cubans regularly allow U.S. planes hijacked to Havana to leave the island within 48 hours.

Concern is being expressed that an eventual Israeli act of retaliation may spark a new crisis, thus complicating UN Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's already difficult task of mediating the Middle East peace.

★Both U.S. and Japan seek talks on military bases

Continued from Page 1

of incidents has aggravated Japanese sentiment against the U.S. bases. Some of the problems still simmer. And such military activities as the transport of ammunition continue to be targets of anti-American protests.

Here is how matters now stand on some recent troubles:

● U.S. air base at Itazuke. Japan has formally proposed that the U.S. move the base when a suitable alternative site is found. The U.S. has agreed, but the Japanese Government is having difficulty finding another site.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Air Force is still unable to secure return of the Phantom F-4 which crashed into Kyushu University campus June 2. The university refuses to give back the wreckage before the base is relocated, and the U.S. refuses to pay for removal of the plane unless it can have it back to determine cause of the accident. An added complication is that militant leftist students are trying to block removal of the wreckage.

● U.S. nuclear-powered ships. The U.S. said in June (after the Sasebo "radioactivity" incident) it would not bring nuclear-powered vessels into Japanese ports until the Japanese had set up an adequate service for monitoring harbor waters. The Americans assume this should take two months or so.

Further, in response to a request from the Japanese Government, the U.S. has refused to give a flat commitment that its nuclear ships will not discharge primary coolant while in Japanese harbors. It maintains that for technical reasons it cannot meet such a requirement.

● U.S. hospital at Camp Oji. Following a stormy public protest against opening of this hospital in Tokyo, the Japanese Government said it would give some thought to looking for another site to relocate the hospital. It does not appear to be looking, however, and public furore, for the time being at least, has died down.

One bright spot

In the midst of all these and other base-related problems there has been one bright spot. The U.S. military returned the East Fuji firing range to Japanese control on July 18.

Negotiations for return of the range, which is located on the eastern skirts of Mt. Fuji and which was under U.S. control since 1947, had been going on for about 10 years. The fact that the transfer was made at this time suggests that the U.S. is trying to mitigate the unfavorable public mood building up here in the past few months.

With return of the East Fuji grounds, which will continue to be used by the Japanese ground self-defense forces, the U.S. military now has 149 installations in Japan. These include four major air bases, two air stations, and two naval bases.

Two installation are in the Bonin Islands, which were recently returned to Japan.

Savings surge at S&Ls

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Net gains in savings at the nation's savings and loan associations totaled $1.6 billion in June, the United States Savings and Loan League reports.

In its monthly trends report, the trade organization said the June savings gain trailed the record $1.9 billion gain of June, 1967, but was up 35 percent from the $1.2 billion recorded in June, 1966.

Percy 'takes his man' to Illinois voters

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Who's that — Governor Rockefeller?" asked one passerby, cautiously.

From all the posters and the buttons and the literature, one might well have thought so. But it was stand-in Sen. Charles H. Percy back on home soil in a last-minute campaign stump for his favorite presidential candidate.

Admittedly the weekend visit with Illinois voters—involving three stops on Chicago's South Side and three in North Shore suburbs with intermittent heavy downpours —was chiefly symbolic. After all, it was the GOP delegates who needed coaxing at this late date.

But the Senator had spent more than six hours with delegates and party leaders on the phone after making his supportive pledge to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. And by taking his man to the voters, the Illinois Senator was trying to show "it wasn't just an announcement but an all-out effort," according to Calvin Fentress, one of the Senator's speech writers and long-time aides. This week Senator Percy and Governor Rockefeller plan to campaign jointly in Washington, Denver, Des Moines, and Pittsburgh.

Senator's views probed

But in Illinois the crowds who turned out to chat with the Senator and gaze with fascination on his yellow, poster-plastered "Rockefeller" buses appeared to be far more interested in the Senator's views than in those of the New York Governor. And the Senator, in a blue shirt with open collar and rolled-up sleeves, looked for all the world as if he were really enjoying it.

No, he conceded to a reporter, no one was asking him much about Vietnam. Yet it was Governor Rockefeller's stand on this which was the "litmus-paper" test for his supportive decision.

The Negroes clustering around Senator Percy three or four deep on East 35th Street pressed him for his stand on gun registration, riot control, and a guaranteed annual income. He explained why he was against the last, in favor of stop-and-frisk legislation, and clarified his "support" of Chicago's Blackstone Rangers and their poverty-grant involvement—"I'm not supporting them but the right of the Woodlawn organization to get a direct government grant and its aim of trying to convert these young people from gang warfare to constructive work."

Union support hinted

And the evidence was that the Senator, still considered a strong vice-presidential possibility for a Nixon ticket, was showing well.

"Percy is good people," commented John W. Johnson who recently ran for GOP committeeman in Chicago's Second Ward and lost. "He's not sitting on the fence anymore like he did in 1964. He's standing on his feet now and saying what he thinks. And that's what the voters want."

By a staff photographer

Sen. Charles H. Percy
. . . on hustings for Rockefeller

And Leonard Pierce Jr., an officer of the International Longshoreman's Association, Local 19, commented that although Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has long been a staunch supporter of labor, his union could well go for Mr. Rockefeller this year. The decision will be made in early September. Mr. Pierce says he personally likes Senator Percy now (and didn't before) but thinks it would be "premature" to make him a vice-presidential candidate.

Others didn't think so. One man, bustling out of a Winnetka book shop where Senator Percy sat in the back autographing his new biography by Martha Cleveland, sported a hand-scrawled card on his lapel: "Rocky and Chuck—what a ticket!"

Perhaps one of the key reasons for the Senator's visit to his home state was its reputation as one of Mr. Nixon's sewed-up states in delegate votes at the GOP convention. It was long thought that Mr. Nixon would get most, if not all, 58 GOP votes.

But currently Senator Percy is one of four of the state's delegates now committed to Governor Rockefeller. And current estimates are that the New York Governor may well receive as many as 10 Illinois votes on the first ballot.

TRAVEL – RESORTS

New liner designed for leisure

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eight thousand people want to be the first to sail aboard Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2, which enters service early in 1969.

The £29.5 million ($70 million) classless vessel will be something new in transportation.

Her owners are emphatic: The ship is not a transatlantic liner like the grand old ladies, the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, which it succeeds. The new Queen Elizabeth is a custom-built boat designed especially for the leisure and holiday market.

Cunard has announced that this floating hotel will be of the highest British standard throughout; an example of British craftsmanship. It could be the breakthrough for which Cunard has been waiting since the build-up in transatlantic air travel began to cream off the passenger traffic between Europe and the United States.

Use flexible

Fitting out the new ship on Clydeside, Scotland, is "coming along very well," comments Lord Mancroft, deputy chairman of Cunard Line, Ltd. Shipbuilders John Brown expect to hand over the new liner Dec. 19 at Southampton, four days before her first shakedown trip, described as a "dress-rehearsal cruise."

The original Queens were designed in the 1930's for regular weekly Atlantic crossings. The Queen Elizabeth 2 will make such crossings in five days at certain times of the year. But it will also be used extensively for cruising to meet the needs of those who want this kind of travel.

Cunard sees the new liner's schedule like this:

- Jan. 10, 1969: Four-day mini-maiden cruise—a novel opportunity and unique experience for many who perhaps would never have dreamed of being on a maiden voyage.

Literature mailed

- Jan. 17, 1969: Maiden westbound transatlantic crossing to New York via the Canaries and the Caribbean;
- Feb. 1: Start of West Indies cruise program based on New York;
- March 11: Maiden eastbound transatlantic crossing via Barbados and Las Palmas;
- April 3: Easter cruise to the Mediterranean;
- April 18: Start of regular transatlantic voyages via Le Havre and Cobh, Irish Republic. These extend until the cruising season in October, 1969.

Literature featuring the new Cunarder now is being mailed to the 8,000 who said they wanted to be on the first sailing. They seem equally divided between American and European travelers.

Although not competing with the cheap air crossings, Cunard is offering thrift-style transatlantic transportation at just £28 more than an excursion airline ticket. And, for the difference, passengers can enjoy the luxuries of a topflight hotel with two outdoor and two indoor pools, a shopping arcade including a boutique specializing in high-quality clothes and jewelry, and nonstop entertainment.

Sailings coordinated

Cunard will be able to put this floating hotel—catering to 2,000 passengers—anywhere in the world to meet their customers' needs. The sailings will be linked with British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) and Pan American World Airways flight schedules. Passengers will be able to fly from New York to meet the liner in the West Indies and travel back to New York, or work out any combination of several alternative routes.

The company has broken with what it describes as its "hallowed tradition" over the past 128 years.

Designers have turned the traditional boat inside out. Restaurants will be on the upper deck. In fact, the top three decks will comprise restaurants and public rooms.

The atmosphere will be informal. Although a classless ship for cruising, the new Queen will be a two-class vessel for the transatlantic runs.

"We have designed this ship to have a shippy feel, not to be like a baronial hall or to be a copy of other lines' vessels," a company spokesman commented to this correspondent: "The basic approach has been to meet the needs of our international clientele."

But the designers, shipbuilders, and owners have seen to it that the new liner is essentially British.

There will be no fancy names for rooms or facilities on board, with two exceptions: Two of the restaurants will be named after famous Cunarders of the steamship era: Britannia and Columbia.

And the two night clubs on board will be known by numbers: "Q 4" (the code number by which the ship was known until her official naming) and "736" which is the shipbuilder's number for the vessel.

Indiana 'eruption'

Threat may unite Gary leaders

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Midwestern political watchers are wondering if last weekend's outbreak of racial violence in Gary, Ind., may work to bring new unity to the city government headed by Mayor Richard Hatcher.

The Mayor, a Negro, has been involved in a stormy feud with the City Council over a request for eight new building inspectorship posts.

If the new inspectors are hired by Aug. 1, Gary will be eligible for some $30 million of funds under federal urban-renewal and model-cities programs.

Mayor Hatcher has charged the council with inaction and lack of concern over city problems. Some councilmen, on the other hand, believe that five inspectorship posts currently vacant should be filled before the new posts are created.

Moreover, the feeling persists among some councilmen that the Mayor's administrative performance since his election last November has been slipshod and perfunctory.

Now, after the weekend disturbances, some observers are wondering if the council will feel impelled to join the Mayor in a mutually convenient, if only temporary, unity. On Sunday night, it's noted, the council, in an emergency meeting, unanimously voted Mayor Hatcher power to issue a curfew order, to ban sales of gasoline and liquor, and to close businesses.

The Mayor lifted the curfew Monday as calm returned to the city but said he would reimpose it if disorders flared again. He retained the ban on gasoline sales in containers.

Police Chief James Hilton laid the Sunday disorders to dissension among youth gangs.

Kept on standby alert

The violence, which flared up between 2 and 6 a.m. Sunday in the overwhelmingly Negro midtown area, resulted in some 49 arrests, including two men believed to have been "instigators" of the trouble.

Throughout Sunday morning the sound of gunfire crackled within the city's black business areas, and roaming bands of Negro youths were reported to have driven through adjacent white neighborhoods hurling stones and breaking residential and business windows.

In all, six people, including a city fireman attempting to dampen a blaze started by a firebomb, were injured by sniper fire.

After resumption of trouble late Sunday night, a contingent of sheriff's deputies from neighboring Cook County, Ill., was despatched to the scene on the request of Gary Police Chief James Hilton. The deputies were subsequently replaced by a force of riot-trained Indiana state troopers. Some 600 national guardsmen were on standby alert in the Gary area.

Many observers are wondering if the rioting is related to last week's disturbances in Cleveland and the weekend outbreak in Grand Rapids, Mich., where roaming bands of Negro youths pelted businesses and vacant homes with rocks.

(Calm was restored in Grand Rapids Sunday morning after Gov. George Romney declared a state of emergency. In Cleveland, meanwhile, the last National Guard units have left the city.)

Small minority blamed

At a press conference, Mayor Hatcher laid the outburst to "a small minority of Negroes stirred up by agitators."

In elaborating on this point, a member of the Gary Police Department told this reporter that police believe the disturbance to have been "deliberate." No motive was given. "We've been watching several [black nationalist] hate groups for the past week," the officer said.

Immediately after taking office he began recruiting nonwhite officeholders. (Gary is about 55 percent nonwhite.)

Today, roughly 50 percent of the city's patronage posts—including the fire chief, city building engineer, city attorney, and city controller — are held by nonwhites, compared to about 28 percent before Mr. Hatcher took office.

Readers reply

To the travel editor:

We enjoyed your article describing the various attractions to be found in the Lincoln-Woodstock area [New Hampshire] during the summer. One major attraction that was missed, however, was mention of the Lincoln Opera House, a summer stock theater now in its fifth year.

During its season this year which started July 2 and will end Aug. 25, eight entertaining shows have been scheduled. We offer a performance every evening at 8:30 except Mondays.

In another article, we certainly would appreciate mention of our theater. In an area full of daytime activity, the Lincoln Opera House is one of the few places that provide something for tourists to do in the evening.

Incidentally, the live music provided at the Loon Mountain barbecue is played by two members of the Opera House. On those evenings, a special package deal has been established which includes theater tickets after the meal.

John G. Coe
General Manager
Lincoln Opera House
Lincoln, New Hampshire 03251

To the travel editor:

A guide to ferry service to the 20-odd islands off the New England Coast is easier to say than do. Thanks to a joint effort by author William Griswold and the Courier-Citizen Company, Lowell, Mass., publisher, the many different sources of ferry timetable information have been researched and the results presented in one, easy to use, standard timetable format.

Alan F. French
Courier-Citizen Company
Lowell, Mass.

This is a unique and most helpful compilation of ferry services to many New England islands. It may be obtained by sending 75 cents to the Courier-Citizen Company in Lowell, Mass. 01852.

International directory of TRAVEL AGENTS

Arizona

Let JARRETT'S TRAVEL SERVICE help you plan your next vacation 3 friendly offices to serve you
PHOENIX 4811 N. Central Ave. 264-3961
SCOTTSDALE 44 E. Indian Sch. Rd. 945-8411
MESA 140 W. Main 969-3579

California

EXPERT, EXPERIENCED

Marianne and Glynn Reineman will escort
A very special tour of SOUTH AMERICA at a very special price! Leaving Los Angeles October 2 for 39 days. $2,430.00 inclusive.
Send for Brochure
GILNER International Travels
437 South Robertson Blvd. Beverly Hills, Calif.
273-6161 • 272-6528

ASK Mr. FOSTER Travel Service
Since 1888 Experts in Travel Planning
HELEN BISHOP, Manager
CHARLOTTE THOMMEN, Travel Consultant
ROBINSON'S
Beverly Hills, Calif., CR 5-5454 - Ext. 260

Just What We've Been Waiting For
A cruise from Calif. port and return through Caribbean and northern shores of So. America.
INVITATIONAL CRUISE TOUR FEB. 15, 1969 — S.S. STATENDAM From $1095, Make Reservations Now.
Ruth Lawson Tours
Mailing address: P.O. Box 1716 Newport Beach, California Ph. 549-2246 With COSTA MESA TRAVEL AGENCY

O'Donnell Tour & Travel Service
Established Authorized Agents for All Air — Steamship Tours and Cruises
823 N. Harbor—Fullerton TRojan 1-0610—California

JOAN MAY'S MERIDIAN TRAVEL
A Complete Service
7811 Sunset, Hollywood, Calif. 90046 (213) 876-5880

BEL AIR TRAVEL, Inc.
Virginia Hull, President
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.
TRemont 9-2330 GRanite 6-3053
LOS ANGELES 49, CALIF.

PALISADES TRAVEL BUREAU
19335 Sunset Boulevard Pacific Palisades, California GLadstone 4-5564

PASADENA, CALIF.
Dicks' TRAVEL SERVICE
Approved Travel Consultants for AIRLINES STEAMSHIPS TOURS CRUISES
56 South Lake Ave. 681-3533
449-2223

Riverside TRAVEL Service
TRAVEL IS OUR MIDDLE NAME
James B. Lumgair
3582 Plaza Mall Phone 684-1838
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

TRAVEL CONSULTANTS
Specializing in Cruises & Tours Worldwide Reservations
Stebbins Travel Service
3030 Union Street, San Francisco 922-3115

California

ALASKA
Via the famed Inside Passage August 28 — DES Polar Star
Peck Judah Travel Service
166 Grant Avenue San Francisco, CA. 94108
(415) 421-3507 "Since 1856"

Specialists in International Travel
PORTAL TRAVEL SERVICE
16 Years of Service to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
2600 OCEAN AVENUE 334-5400 SAN FRANCISCO

CALL 543-4967
SAN LUIS TRAVEL SERVICE
437 Marsh St., San Luis Obispo, Calif.
International Experts in Central Coast area

BOOHER Travel
ASTA STEAMSHIP—AIR Tours—Cruises
3461 State Street 963-4461
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. 93105

Personalized Service in all phases of travel
MRS. PAT C. WALSH
Sylmar Travel Agency
213-367-5848 13844 Savre Street Sylmar, California 91342

Connecticut

Member Serving the Public 40 years
FOLEY TRAVEL, INC.
33 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn. 06103
CRUISES and TOURS EVERYWHERE
OFFICIAL AGENTS—ALL AIR and STEAMSHIP LINES—RAILROADS HOTELS—RESORTS

Georgia

ATLANTA, GA.
OSBORNE TRAVEL SERVICE, INC.
3379 Peachtree Road N.E. 231-1600
SPECIALISTS IN STUDENT TRAVEL

Illinois

DRAKE travel service, inc.
QUALITY TRAVEL by experts
ANY TIME ANYWHERE
919 N. Michigan, Chicago SU 7-2388
1314 Chicago Ave., Evanston UN 4-4241

Accent on Travel
421 Seventh Street
Rockford, Illinois
Phone 968-5851

Massachusetts

SHORE LINE TRAVEL SERVICE INC.
Air . . . Rail . . . Steamship
Hotels . . . Cruises . . . Tours
121 Broad Street 598-5800
Lynn, Mass. 01901

THE TRAVEL CENTER INC
969-4240
"WE KNOW OUR WAY AROUND"
ONE-STOP SERVICE FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS
795 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

For Everything in Travel via Land, Sea or Air for Business or Pleasure contact
WEIDNER TRAVEL BUREAU, Inc.
83 State Street, Springfield Phone: 781-0550

Michigan

Boersma Travel Service
Nickels Arcade (663-9301)
8368 Washtenaw Ave. (971-0420)
Ann Arbor's Oldest Travel Agency

COMPLETE TRAVEL SERVICES
RAIL—AIR—STEAMSHIP
PONTIAC TRAVEL SERVICE
108 Pontiac Mall Office Bldg.
Russell Gustavson

Missouri

All Over the World KIRKLAND Deluxe TRAVEL SERVICE
7751 FORSYTH (314) PA 5-0484
ST. LOUIS (Clayton) Mo. 63105
Weekdays till 5:30 — Sat. by Appointment

"Ask us . . . We've Been There"
Aldine Tours & Travel, Inc.
9210 CLAYTON ROAD
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WY 4-7878

For Your FREE PERSONAL TRAVEL SERVICE
MASON WOODS RESERVATION CENTER
13422 Clayton Road 434-0455
ST. LOUIS, MO.

New Hampshire

Plumford TRAVEL SERVICE
106 NORTH MAIN STREET (OPP. STATE HOUSE)
224-4035 CONCORD, N. H.

New Jersey

For Professional Service
Englewood Travel Service Inc.
14 N. DEAN ST., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
568-0870

New York

Plymouth Travel Service Inc.
328 New York Avenue, Huntington, N. Y. 11743
Bernard A. Lennon, Vice-Pres.
(516) AR 1-3232
N.Y.C. Phone: HI 5-6161

North Carolina

Complete Travel Services
THIRTEEN OFFICES AAA IN THE CAROLINAS
World Travel Agency
701 S. TRYON ST. (704) 376-7511
CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28201

Ohio

NOW . . . is the hour to book for Christmas-time travel. There is no charge for our services. Please contact
THE TRAVELMART
Willoughby 946-4040 Mentor 255-5273

Pennsylvania

the Suburban Travel Agency Inc.
MI 9-4700
27 Coulter Avenue ARDMORE, PA.

Texas

Tri-State Travel Service
MEMBER ASTA
509 BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BLDG.
AMARILLO, TEXAS
Phone 806-355-5685

Washington

DOUG. FOX TRAVEL SERVICE
8 CONVENIENT LOCATIONS SEATTLE • TACOMA • BREMERTON
ALL TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS Experienced Staff INTERNATIONAL and DOMESTIC
No Charge for Our Service
MUtual 2-5010

In Seattle Since 1919
WHERE-TO-GO TRAVEL and UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
MU 2-1955 or ME 3-3020

Canada

TORONTO ONT
PRIORITY TRAVEL LTD.
48 Yonge Street at Adelaide Telephone 366-3519
for all TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS

SUMMER FESTIVAL RATES
HOTEL COMMODORE
NEW YORK CITY $6.75 PER PERSON, PER DAY, 4 PER ROOM
42ND STREET AT PARK AVENUE
INCLUDE FULL BREAKFAST
EFFECTIVE ANY DAY
From June 15th to September 8th—BY RESERVATION ONLY.
3 persons per room $8.00 per person.
2 persons (dbl.) per room $9.50 per person.
2 persons (twin) per room $10.00 per person.
• $8,000,000 renovation underway: new rooms, new air-conditioning
• Subway to all city points directly under hotel.
• Near all sightseeing
• THESE FREE WATS TELEPHONE NUMBERS CONNECT YOU DIRECTLY TO OUR RESERVATION OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK STATE 800-522-6449 | ALL OTHER STATES 800-221-2690
E. C. "Buzz" Sherry, General Manager

Sail from Rockland on the Schooner "RICHARD ROBBINS"

The latest addition to the Penobscot Bay fleet
Put all your cares behind you and sail around some of Maine's most picturesque islands and harbors. Life aboard is informal, happy, relaxing and fun. Delicious meals. $135 weekly. Coast Guard inspected.
Telephone 207—594-5666 or write for brochure: Capt. George L. Allen, Blue Hill, Me. 04614.

Your response is important
TELL THEM
you saw their ad in The Christian Science Monitor

Where 'labor of the world is still'

Travel editor's diary

by Lasnett F. Morris

Lake Mohonk, N.Y.

This is a place where the "labor of the world is still," to quote a line from an old hymn.

For here in this vast retreat of 7,500 acres is an "infinite stillness" which for nearly a century has brought peace of mind and heart to thousands who have come to the Lake Mohonk Mountain House.

Today, in a world steeped in material things, bustling with technological devices, moving each day at an accelerated pace, this "infinite stillness" is needed more than ever for the refreshment and rejuvenation of man.

And this resort is unique, I believe, in striving to give to its visitors days and weeks of quiet and serenity; of nature's unfoldment of wildlife and plantlife; of providing a setting deep in the wilderness where trails and paths lead to glades and dells where solitude abounds.

In this "infinite stillness" as you walk along a tree-arched path there can be heard the sweet note of a bird; the chatter of a squirrel; the plop of a fish; the crackle of leaves underfoot; the swish of the wind through the leaves; the throaty croak of a bullfrog from his weedy habitat in the lake; and the rustle in bush as a rabbit scurries to his "briar patch."

The eye, besides the ear, is filled with far-reaching scenes of forest and valley; of monoliths piled on top of one another; of lichens and moss clinging to rock crevices; of the pink bloom of mountain laurel; of a host of other wild flowers sprinkled abundantly throughout the woodlands.

This is nature in all its glory. This is nature being zealously preserved by the Smiley family, owners of the Lake Mohonk Mountain House and its 7,500 acres.

In addition to preserving all of nature's rich attributes for man to see, enjoy, and understand, the Smiley family stands firmly for a hotel operation which gives a spiritual uplift to its guests. There is no bar, and there is no liquor served by the hotel. There is no night-club atmosphere. Entertainment is on the cultural level; always meaningful. The public rooms are done in a restful décor and invite study, reading, or peaceful meditation.

Each morning after the breakfast hour there is a short, nondenominational prayer service. It is conducted by one of the Smileys, usually Keith. The singing of a hymn, a reading from the Bible, a repeating of the Lord's Prayer comprise this uplifting moment. The Smileys, and their forefathers who established this resort, are Quakers. Yet in no way does the visitor here find any attempt at promoting the Quaker religion.

There need not be a dull moment here for either young or old. For in addition to golf, lawn bowling, boating, swimming, croquet, and tennis, there are daily programs such as bird and flower walks, led by experts in their various fields. There is no charge to join any of these groups.

We joined a field trip led by Daniel Smiley to learn about trees. The title of the expedition of about an hour was: "Woods are more than Trees." And you learn that they are! Another short but interesting trip we took with Mrs. Ruth Smiley was the Fern Walk where she points out 26 different plants, some of them rare. The path meanders beside a brook and interspersed among the heavy growth were wildflowers, many of them labeled.

So extensive are the trails, plainly marked, that one can be "communing" with nature an entire morning or afternoon. One favorite walk is around the lake, a walk of about 20 minutes or even an hour if stops are made to study the formation of the rocks, look at the reflection of a plant in the stillness of the lake, or sit in one of the many little summer houses and let thought marvel at nature's persistent work in perpetuating itself.

There are saddle horses for rent and the bridle paths are easy to follow. The hotel maintains surreys with the "fringe on top" and guests may arrange to take sight-seeing nature trips in one of these. It is so pleasant to ride along behind two trotting horses and be able to leisurely take in the surroundings. Rain didn't deter us, either. We had robes to draw around us and we kept warm and dry.

One of the most strenuous walks — yet most rewarding—is to Sky Top where the Albert K. Smiley Memorial Tower rises like a lighthouse on solid rock. All along the road to the top there are placed at scenic spots summerhouses where one may sit and catch one's breath while at the same time looking at breathtaking views of forest and valley. There are 100 steps to the top of the Memorial Tower but the effort to climb them brings into view miles and miles of forest, green fields, and the ramparts which surround the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, the little lake looking like a pocket mirror in the foreground.

* * *

Albert K. Smiley, fondly referred to as Uncle Albert by the family, was the founder of this resort. He wandered down from a little town in Maine, trekked in to this vast wilderness, and found such an uplifting of sense here toward the spiritual values of life he, along with another member of the family, bought the place. It soon impressed their friends the same way and that is how Lake Mohonk Mountain House came into being as a resort. And it has grown and grown ever since.

There is nothing architecturally distinctive—or even pleasing—about the outward appearance of the building. It has the appearance from a distance of a castle; a rampart of stones. Its size, at first, almost overwhelms you, both from the outside and from the inside. The rooms are comfortable and one has the sleep of a Rip Van Winkle, so quiet and peaceful are the night hours. There are no telephones in the rooms. Many today have full bath facilities. There are 151 fireplaces and in the crisp days of autumn guests need only "ring" for a bellboy to light a cheery fire.

The hotel has one of the finest libraries I have seen in any hotel. There are hundreds of books on nature, many of them sought by collectors. One I picked up was: "This Is the American Earth" published by the Sierra Club. In its flyleaf was written the following:

"You may take this lovely book to your room to enjoy at leisure. Treat it gently that it may live long to share its beauty and wisdom with many readers, some of whom, we hope, will become members of the Sierra Club and/or other conservation groups listed here."

The Lake Mohonk Mountain House operates the year around and during the autumn and winter seasons offers a full program of outdoor activities which brings wholesome stimulation and full appreciation of nature's "marvelous works" during those seasons of the year.

Situated in New Paltz, New York, the resort is only 90 miles north of New York City. Its appeal as a wildlife sanctuary is steadily growing among people who, for the first time, found a need to fulfill an inner yearning to learn about nature's many treasures.

In 1969 the Lake Mohonk Mountain House will observe its centennial with many appropriate programs. In so doing, however, it will not deviate from its major purpose —that of providing its guests a place where the "labor of the world is still" and the works of nature continue to glow in all their pristine beauty and everlasting wonderment.

Evening repast at Lake Mohonk

Guests at Lake Mohonk Mountain House gather along lakeside for tasty cookout of "hot dogs and burgers."

Toronto fair to open Aug. 15

By James Montagnes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

The only international air show in North America will be staged here during the last few days of the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 30 and 31.

Canadian, United States, and British aircraft will take part in fly-past and acrobatic shows, featuring planes of yesterday and tomorrow.

The air show is one of the highlights of this year's exhibition, which opens in its Lake Ontario waterfront setting on Aug. 15 and lasts till Sept. 2.

It is an international fair in many ways, including international competition in horse and dog shows, in its worldwide food complex where one can try foods from 28 countries at sidewalk cafes, and visit manufacturing and travel displays of many countries in a number of permanent buildings.

The exhibition this year has a psychedelic total environment discothèque for the younger crowd, has the Czechoslovakian cinema complex which was the hit of last year's Expo 67, daily showings of Ontario's film "A Place To Stand," and a new "world of women" exhibit.

For the agriculturally inclined there will be displays of prize farm products and cattle.

A daily afternoon water-skiing show is held on the waterfront.

An evening performance in the big grandstand will feature a spectacle of Canadian history from 1868 to 1885 with acts taking place in old-time fishing villages and frontier towns.

There are gondola rides high above the fair grounds and carnival attractions for the fun-loving visitors.

Hotels—Resorts New York

100th ANNIVERSARY - 1969 - 1970
OPEN ALL YEAR
Lake Mohonk MOUNTAIN HOUSE
90 Miles North of New York City (Exit 18, N.Y.S. Thruway) New Paltz, N.Y., 12561

Throughout 99 years of one-family ownership, this unique, early-American resort has been meticulously maintained, preserved, enhanced. To-day it enjoys an enviable reputation for gracious hospitality and charm.

Extensive recreation facilities scenic golf course, swimming, tennis, fishing, planned entertainment, Children's supervisors.

Nowhere in the Eastern U.S.A. will you find more scenic grandeur! Jewel-like lake, spectacular cliffs, 65 miles hiking and bridle paths, 7500 acres of natural beauty.

BROCHURES - RESERVATIONS
Write or Telephone (914) 255-1000
Direct N.Y. City Line: 233-2244
Smiley Brothers, Proprietors

AN IDEAL SPOT FOR BUSINESS MEETINGS - SEMINARS - WORKSHOPS

Travel

HARVARD TRAVEL SERVICE
1310 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
617 868-8080
Specialists in Travel to Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.

yugoslavia
greece
greek islands

The Yugoslavia and Greek Tourist Offices in conjunction with Gilbert-Love Travel have designed a most unique program to be conducted by Barbara and Charles Gilbert. One week will be a luxury cruise of the Greek Islands. Our membership is limited.

MRS. GILBERT

MR. GILBERT

DEP. FRI., SEPT. 20
RET. FRI., OCT. 11
on
OLYMPIC AIRWAYS
$1225 N.Y. to N.Y.

For complete itinerary and space availability write to:
GILBERT-LOVE TRAVEL
880 ASYLUM AVE., HARTFORD, CONN. 06105
(203) 527-5203

Quick-change artist

A Delta jet can change your workaday world into a holiday whirl—in minutes.

DELTA
Coast to coast, border to border

Travel

Escorted tours of Europe, Africa, Orient, South Pacific and Around the World.
PERCIVAL TOURS INC.
See your travel agent
ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.!
Ask for the Percival PAN AM HOLIDAY folders.

Hotels—Resorts California

EUPHORIA . . . in the sunny upper CARMEL VALLEY atop our oak studded knoll . . .
LODGE at ROBLES DEL RIO
Fine Food
Pool
Tennis
American and Mod. American Plan available. Brochure. (408) 659-2264
Robles del Rio Lodge
Carmel Valley 93924

BERKELEY, CALIF.
HOTEL DURANT
2600 Durant 845-8981
Drive-In Garage — Parking Lot
Singles from $9.00
Doubles from $11.00
3 blocks from First Church
1 block from U. C. Campus
Dining Room—Coffee Shop

RUSSIAN RIVER REDWOOD EMPIRE
FERNGROVE RESORT
Cottages with fireplaces and heated pool nestled in our own grove of redwood trees. 1½ hour drive north of San Francisco. Excellent cuisine, golf, horseback riding, hayrides, movies, canoes, churches and hiking among Giant redwoods nearby. Write for brochure and reservations: P. O. Box 191, Guerneville, Calif. 95446. Phone 707-869-9992.

★ CARMEL'S ★
Normandy Inn
Your choice of a charming cottage, luxurious hotel room or a quaint provincial apartment with a real wood burning fireplace. Terraced swimming pool, patios, gardens. *Write for Free Brochure.* NORMANDY INN, Ocean Ave. & Casanova St., Box 1706, Carmel, Calif. Tel. (408) 624-3825.

Hotels—Resorts New York

Summer Jubilee Rates $9*
For the utmost in comfort and convenience in Washington, D.C., plan to stay at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel. It's only two blocks from The White House.
*Our Jubilee Weekend rates (Thursday through Sunday) start at $9 per person for two in a room. Children stay free when sharing room with parents. Free parking, too!
For Insured Reservations at Guaranteed Rates, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel or N.Y. Reservation Office 244-0700.
THE Sheraton-Carlton
16TH & K STS., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns in Major Cities. A World Wide Service of ITT

New York City

The Salisbury Hotel
123 West Fifty-seventh Street
New York 19, N. Y.
(opp. Carnegie Hall)
Represented by all Travel Agents
Ideal location . . . accessible to all New York. Spacious rooms, walk-in closets, efficiency kitchens . . . every comfort. Rates moderate . . . by day, week, month or lease. For those to whom gracious New York living is a way of life.
Contact Mr. Hale, Circle 6-1300.

New York's Friendliest HOTEL
EDISON
46th to 47th Streets
Just West of B'way
A Personalized Hotel in the Heart of the Theatre District and Radio City
1000 ROOMS
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED
Each with TUB BATH SHOWER RADIO TELEVISION
Circulating Ice Water in Each Room
• SPECIAL FAMILY PLAN RATES
Domestic Group Rates
For information and Reservations see your Travel Agent or write Direct
Free Garage
IDEAL FACILITIES FOR... Sales Meetings Conventions and Banquets
Joseph J. Van, Resident Mgr.
Circle 6-5000
Milton J. Kramer, pres. Ownership Mgmt.

Kansas City, Mo.

Downtown Convenience • 400 Air-Conditioned Rooms • Prompt Attention to Reservations
Hotel President
14th & Baltimore • Kansas City, Missouri

Los Angeles, Calif.

BRYSON HOTEL
Special accommodations for readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Large Studio, 1 and 2 bedroom apts.
Newly appointed in traditional luxury
Centrally located in the Park Area on Wilshire Boulevard
Orestill S. Haslett, Manat. Supervisor
Helen G. Brown, Resident Manager
2701 Wilshire Boulevard, DU 9-3141
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HOTEL SEYMOUR
Just off 5th Ave.
50 W. 45th St., N.Y.C.
AAA RECOMMENDED
Few steps Radio City and theatres.
TV & Radio, air cond. in every room.
Near Fifth Ave. Christian Science Reading Room and 43rd St. Christian Science Church.
A hotel that is different.
Call, wire Miss Squire, asst. mgr.
MU 2-5940

Hotels—Resorts Canada

SLUMBER LODGE MOTELS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Victoria — Hope
Cache Creek — Kamloops
Williams Lake
Prince George
Smithers — Terrace
For Free Reservations
Call Your Nearest
SLUMBER LODGE or
Vancouver Reservation Centre
Slumberlodge Motel Corp.
682-6171

England

ROYAL COURT HOTEL
Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
(01) 730 9191
By First Church of Christ, Scientist
A Really Comfortable Hotel
100 Rooms with EVERY MODERN AMENITY and COMFORT
75 Private Bathrooms
Good Food. Well Cooked
Both Hotels Managed by R. Wild and Family, late of Cairo and Zurich
HIGHCLIFF HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH
Sea Front Full South. Near Theatres
Winter Garden and Shopping
120 Rooms 50 Private Bathrooms
Heated Swimming Pool

WILBRAHAM HOTEL
Wilbraham Place, Sloane Square
London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-730 8296
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Quiet and charming hotel in fashionable Belgravia. 40 rooms, many with private bathrooms, and all the comforts of a town house. Elegant, well-known restaurant. From $7.50. Brochure on request

Italy

ITALY
Coming to Rome?
Make yourself at home
VICTORIA HOTEL
FIRST CLASS—Central but Quiet
Next Fashionable Via Veneto and Opposite Borghese Gardens
Mgr., Prop. H. A. Wirth (Swiss)

San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO
The location of the Clift Hotel is most convenient. Two level blocks from the fine shops on Union Square. Next door to San Francisco's Curran and Geary theatres. Only one block from the downtown airlines terminal building—with porter service.
For immediate reservation confirmation in New York, call 689-5177.

Motels California

While in Ventura Stay In
MOTEL
A new 20-unit motel with full tile, glass door showers and Panel ray vented heat. Wall-to-wall carpets—free radio and TV. Close to restaurants and 3 blocks from beach. A.A.A. Year-round Swimming in Heated Pool
1220 Thompson Blvd. MI 3-2127-2128

Motels Maryland

FOR A FINE SEASHORE VACATION
SAFARI MOTEL
On the Boardwalk at 13th in Ocean City, Md.
HOME OF THE FAMOUS
Safari Shop
Native Arts—Apparel
Exotic Gifts from Around the World

Motels New Jersey

Driftwood MOTEL
Directly on Ocean Front
PRIVATE BEACH COFFEE SHOP
1414-16 Ocean Ave. TW 2-3519
Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.

Hotels—Resorts Maine

Spruce Point Inn AND COTTAGES
"On Sun of Distinction"
EXCELLENT FOOD GUESTS WELCOME
★★★★ RATING
50th Season
ON THE OCEAN
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
Late Summer Gala
treat yourself to an
ENCHANTED HOLIDAY
Aug. 22 - Sept. 12
from $120* per week per person
SIX DAYS & SEVEN NIGHTS
Pick your own starting day
Attractive rooms and colonial cottages. Heated swimming pool, sandy beach, shuffleboard, putting, tennis, lobster bakes. Churches, golf, summer theatre, gift shops, boat trips. American Plan (3 meals)
*Budget Accommodations, Standard Accommodations $125, Deluxe $140
Boothbay Harbor, Maine
TEL 633-4152

Massachusetts

HUNGRY TROOPS?
Colonial Inn
CONCORD • MASSACHUSETTS
(617) 369-9200 • 60 ROOMS

New Jersey

COUNTRY CLUB MOTEL
Superb rest and recreation in Country and seashore atmosphere—Near the Ocean Beach. Boardwalk—beautiful large lake, two parks, several golf courses, country drives; fishing, Bay, River, Ocean and transportation. Spacious rooms, all modern conveniences, courteous personnel, reasonable rates day, week, or month. Open all year. AAA Members. Coffee Shop.
Van Ness-Edwards, Owners
530 Warren Avenue, Spring Lake Heights
Telephone 201-449-4444

Taking a trip?
You'll find excellent accommodations at the RESORTS and HOTELS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Greater Boston

The Family That Travels Together Stays Hilton
THE STATLER HILTON
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
617/426-2000
Kids Stay Free With Parents
Free Goodies Too!

HOTEL HEMENWAY
91 Westland Ave. Boston
Why Pay More?
We have attractive rooms
We don't sell liquor
Convenient to The Mother Church
Singles Begin at $7.50
Doubles Begin at $11.50
ALL PRIVATE BATHS
Advertising Continuously for 35 Years

SEE FOR YOURSELF
It IS a wonderful world
Around the world in '69
Deluxe
March 19 - May 12

The Schuharts

3 CHOICES
1. Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, Cambodia, India, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Greece, $3,875
2. Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Join group 1 in Thailand, $3,775
3. Bible Lands portion, 3 weeks—from N.Y. April 21 - May 12, $1,495

Write for descriptive brochure
SCHUHART HORIZON HOLIDAYS
3032 Great Falls Way, Sacramento, California 95826
Phone (916) 383-3104
Arrangements by Bendel International, Inc.

7-DAY STAY-A-BOARD CRUISES
featuring 4 DAYS in
BERMUDA
Every Friday 11 p.m. from New York, April to October

• Space still available AUG. 30 SEPT.-OCT.

23,000-ton OLYMPIA
fully air conditioned/stabilized
Bermuda's longest, liveliest cruises. Daily entertainment, activities, gala dinners, gourmet extras. 4 days in Bermuda with beach party, sightseeing, golfing, boating. The OLYMPIA is your dockside hotel in Hamilton. $175 up. Send for color folder.
See your Travel Agent. GREEK LINE
530 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif. • 629-0330
SAFETY INFORMATION: THE OLYMPIA, registered in Liberia, meets International Safety Standards for new ships developed in 1948.

Jolling lekker

The day was hot; the river bright in the sun. In the distance stood a boy water-cemented at the knees. "Is he fishing?" said I to the sea gulls that traced sweeping lines in the sky. The boy broke and kicked at the water, his wet legs flashing metallic in the sun. "Ah, no," I replied, "he's just jolling around."

"He's doing what?" asked I. Abashed, I replied, "Just jolling around."

Out of my boyhood an almost forgotten word had come rocketing up like a cork from deep water. It bobbed around tantalizingly on the surface of my mind. With delinquent joy I savored its old-newness; felt a renewed shock of surprise at its aptness, its evocative power. Adults don't use such colloquialisms; worse, Afrikanerisms. But it was a natural and expressive part of my boyhood vocabulary learned from my Afrikaner friends.

Jolling! So much more poetic than "playing" or "having fun" or "fooling around." The "o" is pronounced as "ou" in ought; there is an explosiveness in "jol" that imitates the sudden bursting forth of pent-up boyish energy, while "ling" flings itself into the blue with uninhibited abandon.

* * *

"Jolling" has been shaped by South Africa's linguistic wheel. It was originally, I have no doubt, the English word "jolly." Taken over by the effervescent colored people of the Cape, it received a grafted suffix and the adjective became a verb with a slight shift in pronunciation. From thence it drifted into the language of Afrikaner boys and from them into the colloquial, frowned-on speech of us English lads. Thus had the linguistic wheel turned almost full circle.

So there he was, this unknown idiomatic archaeologist, jolling as we had done in our small Transvaal village where rivers ran and cows munched within smelling distance of our school and home.

"I'll bet that water feels lekker," I said.

* * *

"Lekker": another evocative Afrikanerism that one dare not use before parents.

"How's the water?" we would shout to the first to plunge headfirst into the brown flow of our river.

"Lekker!" And we knew what that meant. It didn't mean "nice," which is too genteel, nor "warm," which may not be approbation, nor "lovely," which has romantic associations foreign to small boys. It was not, in fact, a description of the water, but an exclamation, an assertion of manhood, a statement that the day was hot and sticky, that it was great to flex one's muscles, feel the dark rush of water; it meant this and a myriad other things beyond adult comprehension.

"Lekker" is the one apposite word, especially when one prolongs the "l" and "ekker" comes over with the bright energy of a breaker bursting on rocks.

* * *

And that is how an unknown boy, jolling lekker in a stream, began a flow of thought about the influence Afrikaans has had on English. Accepted South African English has many a drifting leaf, log or boat from the Afrikaans language, some of which have even sailed out like intrepid seamen into the huge ocean of worldwide English. Only the other day, in the august Times of London, a headline contained the word "trek"; and when writing of Africa the word "veld" is commonly used.

Afrikaans is a remarkably terse and poetic language which has its roots in a dialect spoken by 17th-century Dutch sailors sent to the Cape by the Dutch East India Company. The Cape was then a halfway house, a revictualing station for ships bound for the fabulous East. The language of these sailors-turned-farmers and later "trekkers" developed a new simplicity and force under the influence of a rugged life, a blazing sun, vast plains that ended in purple mountains, and a number of other languages such as Malay, Portuguese, Bantu dialects and even English, and eventually became known as Afrikaans.

For many years Afrikaners spoke Afrikaans and wrote High Dutch; but there was a growing desire to bring their language to full maturity, and in August 1875 a group of men met and formed "Die Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners." This society began the formalization of the only European language born on the African Continent.

Its influence on English began, of course, long before this. At times it was hard to tell if English was infiltrating Afrikaans or Afrikaans was plundering the staid frontiers of Colonial English. One of the earliest songs, "Kaatjie Kêkkelbek," written by two Englishmen, was a conglomeration of the two languages. It was the most popular piece of writing in the 1830's, known in almost every frontier home.

* * *

When I was at school Afrikaans was almost fully developed (if any language ever is) and we were taught to beware Anglicisms. None, of course, would have dared write an Afrikanerism in English; but after school, when the bell had released spirits as well as bodies, it was "darem lekker to go for a ghouf (swim)."

Slang words were as numerous as the stones on the koppies; but many words, like "koppie" (hill), have become accepted by even the purists. No South African sits on a verandah, preferring a sun-warmed snooze on the "stoep"; and traditional "melktert" is never translated into "milk-tart." "Biltong" (salted, spiced and dried meat) has no English name. Ask the average adult about a red-breasted cuckoo and he'll say, "Never heard of it"; but mention "Piet-my-vrou" and he'll know you mean a self-assertive bird that seems to say "Piet-my-vrou" when he sings. The name means "Peter my wife, or woman." As boys we called them "Piet-patat." Patat is a potato. There is no logic in the bird's song; but that's his business; the name has stuck.

Our schoolboy meanderings among woods, rivers, cows, insects and birds were enlivened by expressive Afrikaans names for much of what we saw and discovered. There was a darting little green bird with bright eyes which we called "tink-tinkie," once again an Afrikaans imitation of its song. It flitted about the bush like a tiny green flame, the high sonar-like "tink" of its song aptly fitting its movements; I believe there was some rhythmic correspondence between its flight and its song.

Then there was the "Laaksman," a medium-sized bird with a white chest and black back and head with a curved black beak. He looked like a hangman with his black hood, and sometimes we used his English name "Jacky Hangman"; but "Laaksman" was more frequently used because of its ominous sound so fitting this predator bird.

* * *

On and on the images and words tumbled through my mind as the unknown boy splashed about in shallow water; then he was enfolded by distance and trees and the shimmering sun; and later it came to me that the thoughts he had evoked had wider implications, for in South Africa there are sporadic outcries against the deterioration of the English language. Many causes are advanced: faulty teaching of grammar and spelling, too much emphasis on grammar and spelling and not enough on creativity, modern advertising jargon, insufficient reading of books of quality, and even the influence of the Afrikaans language.

No doubt there is some truth in them all; but those who advocate that we speak and write the language of Oxford University are fighting, I fear, a losing battle with the village Robin Hoods. And while they use South African English with vitality and poetic expressiveness I shall draw my bow and fire my arrow in their favor.

CLIVE LAWRANCE

Answers

I still my oars.
The real questions
swing on out from the blades
in widening
circles to meet the unforeseen
nodding of the water reeds.
Here at evening in the heart of
the White
Mountains this simple lake
holds its waiting about me like
a prophecy.
And from the shore
voices ring:
warbler, redwing, wood thrush,
jay
turn all answers
into one.

Suddenly before my eyes
with a single shudder from his old
height
a giant elm at last cries out,
shakes his leafless head—
falls
slowly . . .
toward me.
At his side
a young beech sways to let him
through.
I gaze at the empty
column of air.
After so long (a hundred years?),
after such thrusting for the sun—
why this. . . .?
The birds sing on
to fill all leaflessness with sound.

My love is a lake, my heart is a
wood
where warbler, redwing, wood
thrush, jay
turn all answers
into praise.
The oars dip, the reeds nod. . . .

GODFREY JOHN

Why do Christian concepts endure?

The qualities expressed by Jesus have influenced men through the ages. Though frequently trampled upon, these gentle attributes emerge unharmed.

What is their remarkable strength?

When you're met with another's forgiveness, meekness, and unselfed love, why is it that your own bitterness fades?

There is a book which explores the penetrating effect on men's lives of these simple expressions of good. It speaks of the timeless spiritual laws which underlie these Christian qualities.

The book is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

A paperback copy of this book can be obtained by sending $2.25 with this coupon to:

Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: [cc]

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

☐ My check for $2.25 enclosed as payment in full.

☐ Please bill me and add 30¢ handling charge.

Both pictures by courtesy of Seattle Art Museum

"AFRO-PORTUGUESE SALT CELLAR": *Ivory, Nigeria, 16th century*

"Primitive" art from the Nasli and Alice Heeramaneck Collection has recently taken up residence in the Seattle Art Museum. In appreciation of the friendship and interest of Dr. Richard E. Fuller, President and Director of the Seattle institution, the Heeramanecks have given to that museum their little-known private collection of more than fifty objects of art from coastal Africa and the South Pacific. The two items pictured today are from the Heeramaneck gift.

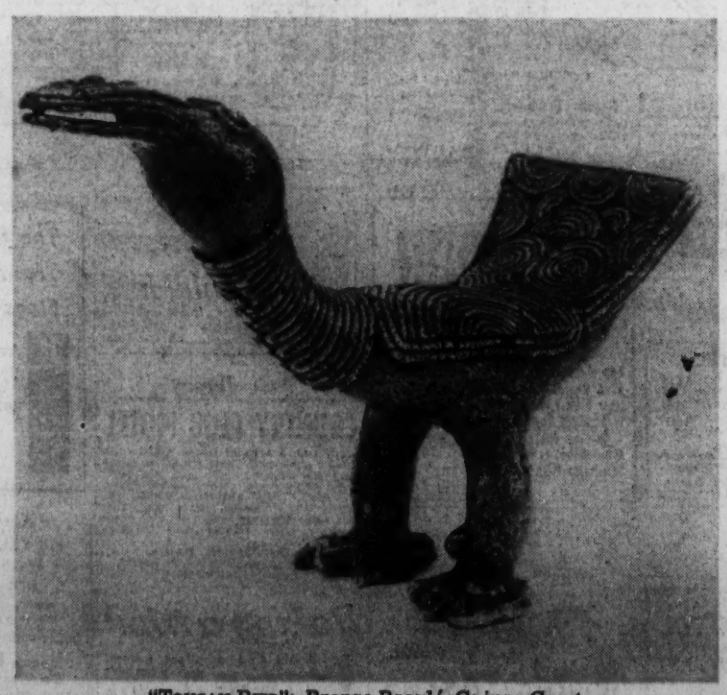
Crocodiles encircle both lid and cup of the Nigerian "Salt Cellar," while the figure seated on the top reclines against a wishbone-shaped chair-back. The whole is 8¼" high. The carving is of meticulous fineness, smoothly polished, and the object is in excellent condition though the right arm is missing. Extending the left arm, the figure rests it on a drum-like plaque that, in turn, is placed on a double pedestal.

W. P. Fagg, in his book "Afro-Portuguese Ivories," points out that the term "Afro-Portuguese" indicates "... the common consent of scholars, that these ivories were made to Portuguese orders by African craftsmen. They could, however, also have been made by immigrant NEGRO craftsmen in Portugal." Made for Portuguese nobility in the 16th century, they could also conceivably have come from Sierra Leone, the Bakongo Coast, or the Slave Coast.

"Toucan Bird" is a small bronze (4½") cast by the lost-wax process. It is a yellow-orange color. The Baoulé, a tribe of the Central Guinea Coast, are known to have cast small objects in bronze.

Seattle's Art Museum, through the devotion and discernment of Dr. Fuller, has, in the course of the past year, added several other superb African items to its collection.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON



"TOUCAN BIRD": *Bronze Baoulé, Guinea Coast*

Living and moving are one

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Challenged to convey to the Athenians the kind of God the Christians worshiped, the Apostle Paul said simply (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring."

Living and moving are closely connected. There is no life without movement of some kind. Usually movement is regarded as entirely physical and material. Yet effective physical activity requires intelligent direction, coordination, flexibility, swiftness, smoothness, and power. These, Christian Science points out, are all essentially qualities of thought.

* * *

By defining God as infinite Life and Mind — the only real Mind, which is wholly good — this Science makes clear that all true qualities emanate from God and, developing Paul's theme, goes on to show that the activity of the one divine Mind is the only activity and life there really is.

This religion further explains that man is the reflection, or idea, of God. Man never makes a move of any kind without Mind's direction and impulsion because man reflects Mind's action. Man is not a material mortal moving at his own volition or brought to a standstill by evil forces outside God's control. He is an individual spiritual consciousness living and moving in the one infinite divine consciousness and reflecting it.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, says in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 82): "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.' This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

* * *

The understanding that man lives and moves and has his being in Mind, not in matter, and that because Mind can never be immobilized for a moment, His idea cannot be immobilized either, has a very practical effect on human lives. It not only produces greater mobility of thought, enlivening intellectual activities, but it also restores rigid muscles and motionless limbs to usefulness.

Mobility was a conspicuous feature of the work and life of Christ Jesus. His thought ranged far and wide. He moved about freely both on land and sea. And on several occasions he restored the power of movement to people who seemed to have lost it.

* * *

Later the Apostles Peter and John showed that they, too, could utilize the healing power that a clear comprehension of the nature of real being confers. Peter commanded a lame man at the gate of the temple (Acts 3:6-8), "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." The record continues: "And he took him by the right hand, and lifted him up: and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength. And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God."

An understanding of the Science of Life, God, discloses the scientific nature of movement. It shows that true living and moving are inseparable and forever uninterrupted. Writing in "Christian Science versus Pantheism," Mrs. Eddy says of God (p. 13), "Sooner or later all shall know Him, recognize the great truth that Spirit is infinite, and find life in Him in whom we do 'live, and move, and have our being' — life in Life, all in All."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Afrikaans. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in an Afrikaans translation.]

Something new

Having no bread, I threw
Gumdrops to the pigeons.
They recoiled in horror
Flying away to observe
From a safe distance.

But a brave sparrow
Undaunted by something new
Swooped down and swiftly
Seized a bright red one —
Then off he flew
Carrying it like a prized ruby
In his beak.
The pigeons
were too amazed to speak.

I marveled: Would he chew?
Use it for a pillow
In his living room? — or
When his wife said,
"What's *that* for?"
Answer, "I thought we needed
Something new
To brighten our decor"?

DORIS KERNS QUINN

Lewe en beweging is een

[*This is an Afrikaans translation of "Living and moving are one," appearing on this page*]

'n Vertaling van die godsdienstige artikel wat in Engels op hierdie bladsy verskyn
['n Afrikaanse vertaling verskyn elke twee maande]

Toe die Apostel Paulus uitgedaag is om aan die Atheners die soort God wat die Christene aanbid te verduidelik, het hy eenvoudig gesê (Handelinge 17:28): „... in Hom lewe ons, beweeg ons en is ons, soos sommige van julle digters ook gesê het: Want ons is ook sy geslag."

Lewe en beweging is nou aan mekaar verbind. Daar is geen lewe sonder een of ander soort beweging nie. Gewoonlik word beweging as uitsluitlik fisies en stoflik beskou. Tog vereis doeltreffende fisiese werksaamhede intelligente bestuur, koördinasie, buigsaamheid, spoed, vlotheid en krag. Dit is, soos die Christelike Wetenskap* toon, veral eienskappe van die verstand.

* * *

Deur God as oneindige Lewe en Gemoed — die enigste werklike Gemoed wat volkome goed is — te omskryf, maak hierdie Wetenskap dit duidelik dat alle ware eienskappe van God afkomstig is en, as uitbreiding van Paulus se onderwerp, gaan hy verder om daarop te wys dat die werksaamheid van die een goddelike Gemoed die enigste werksaamheid en lewe is wat daar werklik is.

Hierdie godsdiens verduidelik verder dat die mens die weerspieëling of idee van God is. Die mens maak nooit 'n beweging van enige aard sonder die leiding en stukrag van Gemoed nie, omdat die mens die werking van Gemoed weerspieël. Die mens is nie 'n stoflike sterfling wat deur sy eie wil beweeg of wat tot stilstand gebring word deur verkeerde magte buite die beheer van God nie. Hy is 'n indiwiduele, geestelike bewustheid wat in die een oneindige goddelike bewustheid leef en beweeg en dit weerspieël.

Mary Baker Eddy, wat die Christelike Wetenskap ontdek en gestig het, sê in haar boek *Miscellaneous Writings* (Gemengde Werke, p. 82): „Die onsterflike Gemoed is God, onsterflike goed; en in Hom ‚lewe ons, beweeg ons en is ons' soos die Skrif sê. Hierdie Gemoed is daarom nie aan groei, verandering of vermindering onderworpe nie, maar is die goddelike intelligensie, of Beginsel, van alle werklike syn wat die mens ewig in die ritmiese kring van ontluikende heerlikheid hou, as 'n lewende getuie en voortdurende idee van die onuitputlike goeie."

* * *

Die begrip dat die mens in Gemoed lewe en beweeg en is, en nie in die stoflike nie, en dat Sy idee nie onbeweeglik gemaak kan word nie omdat Gemoed nie vir 'n oomblik onbeweeglik gemaak kan word nie, het 'n baie praktiese uitwerking op die mens se lewe. Dit veroorsaak nie alleen meer beweeglikheid van gedagte wat die intellektuele bedrywighede prikkel nie, maar dit maak ook stram spiere en bewenglose ledemate weer bruikbaar.

Beweeglikheid was 'n opvallende kenmerk van die werk en lewe van Christus Jesus. Sy gedagte het ver en wyd gestrek. Hy het vrylik op land en water beweeg. En by verskeie geleenthede het hy die mag van beweging aan mense teruggegee wat, soos dit gelyk het, dit verloor het.

* * *

Later het die Apostels Pétrus en Johannes getoon dat hulle ook die genesende mag kan gebruik wat verkry word deur 'n helder begrip van die aard van die ware bestaan. Petrus het 'n verlamde man by die poort van die tempel beveel (Handelinge 3:6-8): „In die Naam van Jesus Christus die Nasaréner, staan op en loop!" Die verhaal gaan verder: „Toe gryp hy hom aan sy regterhand en rig hom op, en onmiddellik het sy voete en enkels sterk geword. En hy het opgespring en gestaan en rondgeloop en saam met hulle in die tempel ingegaan terwyl hy rondloop en spring en God prys."

'n Begrip van die Wetenskap van die Lewe, God, openbaar die wetenskaplike aard van beweging. Dit toon dat ware lewe en beweging onskeibaar is en nooit onderbreek word nie. In *Christian Science versus Pantheism* (Die Christelike Wetenskap versus Panteïsme) sê Mrs. Eddy van God (p. 13): „Vroeër of later sal almal Hom ken, die groot waarheid dat die Gees oneindig is erken, en lewe vind in Hom in wie ons werklik ‚lewe en beweeg en is' — lewe in Lewe, alles in Alles."

*Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Krist'jn 'Saiens.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Tuesday, July 30, 1968

Mainland China's cultural revolution and Red Guards were designed to restore Chairman Mao Tse-tung's waning political power. Now after two years of turmoil and internal strife the Communist Party Chairman feels he is in a position to convene the Ninth National Congress — the party elections — from which he hopes to emerge victorious. But the outcome is by no means certain.

Associated Press Wirephoto

'The Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung'—book behind the turmoil

Peking struggle sharpens

By Stephen Pan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE IDEOLOGICAL POWER STRUGGLE IN MAINland China could come to a head this Oct. 1 — the deadline set for the long-overdue Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The last congress was elected in 1956, and the ninth should have been convened in 1961. But present congress members have perpetuated their terms in office and flouted the party constitution by not calling a congress. The ideological power struggle between the Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi factions is the major cause.

But party Chairman Mao and his heir apparent, Defense Minister Lin Piao, have decided to hold the Ninth Party Congress this year, believing they now can control it — though this is anything but certain.

It was at the Eighth National Congress in 1956 that the rift between the Mao and Liu factions became apparent. In 1957, Mr. Mao was openly criticized in Central Committee sessions for his treatment of intellectuals and favoritism shown the proletariat and peasants. In November, 1958, the Central Committee dropped Mr. Mao as a candidate for chief of state. In August, 1959, Mr. Mao yielded this post to Liu Shao-chi, who was then elected "President" by the National People's Congress. Mr. Mao has remained chairman of the party.

But most of the about 180 full and deputy members of the Central Committee have been Pro-Liu. Thus, from 1956 to 1961, Chairman Mao lost his influence in the party. From 1962 to August, 1966, the party authority rested in the standing committee of the Politburo, which was dominated by Messrs. Liu and Teng Hsiao-ping. As party secretary and member of the Politburo, Mr. Teng sometimes issued orders in the name of the party without consulting Chairman Mao.

It was no wonder that on Oct. 25, 1966, Mr. Mao admitted that since 1962 he had "retreated to the second line," did not conduct party affairs, and that his instructions were unenforcable, even within Peking. He related that several times his opinions were disregarded by Peng Chen, then Mayor of Peking. Mr. Mao concluded that he had to leave Peking for Shanghai in order to prepare for the downfall of Peng Chen and for the proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

Lin Piao army curbs traffic

At the 11th Central Committee meeting in August, 1966, Chairman Mao's delegates arrived in Peking by chartered planes, but many anti-Mao members were unable to reach Peking because Lin Piao's army prevented planes and trains from entering the city during the last three weeks in July. However, several hundred "revolutionary teachers and students," classified as "observers," were present.

They were in a fighting mood, shouting, stamping, and making combative gestures during the sessions. In addition, the meeting place was surrounded by Marshal Lin's troops, creating a threatening atmosphere for opposition members.

Consequently, this Central Committee meeting adopted the 16 historic points initiating the proletarian cultural revolution, appointing Marshal Lin as Mr. Mao's successor, adopting Chairman Mao's "thought" as the guideline of the party. The Red Guards were inaugurated on Aug. 18, 1966, to supplement the cultural revolution and to liquidate the opposition. This was Mr. Mao's first major move to regain control of the party.

The cultural revolution nominally directs the crushing of landlords, rich peasants, "bad elements," and antirevolutionaries. Actually, thousands of veteran Communists, intellectuals, educators, and writers have been liquidated, purged, or forced to commit suicide. Party machinery has been crippled. By December, 1967, of the 180 Central Committee members and deputies, 3 passed on, and 102 were purged, disgraced, or denounced. Of the 16 vice-premiers, 11 have been purged or disgraced. Of the 10 marshals, only three remain unscathed.

Thousands of party cadres, political and military officers from various parts of mainland China, have been imprisoned and dismissed. More than half of the members of the newly established cultural revolutionary subcommittee have already been liquidated or purged.

'Politics must be in command'

Antiforeign activities, undisciplined chauvinism, outright vandalism, and bloody clashes have become daily occurrences. Realizing the inherrent dangers of this situation, the Mao-Lin group adopted a more moderate and conciliatory strategy without changing basic policy in August, 1967. Thus the "three-way" or "triple alliance," embodying principles of cooperation between party cadres, the Army, and the revolutionary masses, was formed. To implement this policy, more "revolutionary committees" were created in various provinces and cities.

The Army, not the party, now controls mainland China. Chairman Mao himself preaches, "Politics must be in command." Marshal Lin, though Minister of Defense, is anxious to affirm his position as Mr. Mao's successor. Messrs. Mao and Lin thus decided to hold the Ninth Party Congress this year and control it.

The decision to call the party congress was revealed by Hsieh Fu-chih, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Minister of Security, on Oct. 26, 1967, in Peking. At first he said the congress might be convened in May or June, but not later than Oct. 1, 1968. Later, on Dec. 2, 1967, the cultural revolutionary subcommittee of the party laid down the qualifications of the delegates to the party congress as follows:

1. The previous requirement of a six-year membership in the party has been rescinded.
2. Any party member who is loyal to Chairman Mao, his "thought," and his revolutionary line, may be elected a delegate to the Ninth National Congress.
3. Those barred from the Ninth National Congress include:
   A. Those holding dual party membership.
   B. Those who have been dismissed from the party but later restored.
   C. Those who once worked for the Kuomintang or the National Government of China.
   D. Those who have been condemned as party renegades—those following the capitalist or revisionist road.

If those regulations were strictly enforced, Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao, Chou En-lai, and Chiang Ching would be among those barred from the congress. For Messrs. Mao, Lin, Chou, and Chiang Ching all have once worked for the Kuomintang and the National Government of China. Certainly this rule will be inapplicable to the Mao-Lin group and its followers. It will only be enforceable against its opposition.

The number of delegates at the party congress will probably be very large. At the eighth congress in 1956, there were about 1,000 delegates. Roughly speaking, a delegate was elected from each 8,300 members. In 1961, there were about 17 million party members. The present party membership is about 25 million. Based on the previous ratio for electing delegates, the Ninth Party Congress would have from 2,500 to 3,000 delegates.

Increase in delegates sighted

But since representatives of the "Revolutionary Teachers and Students," workers, peasants, cadres, and the Army will be included, the number of delegates will probably be increased to 7,500 or 8,000. There also will likely be one to two thousand "observers," foreign guests, and diplomats invited to attend.

In calling the party congress, the Mao-Lin faction wants to solidify its power. By using force, compromising methods, and by appointing opponents to the "revolutionary committees," they have gradually lessened their opposition. Now they are trying to select the delegates to the party congress so that they can control the party machinery again. Furthermore, it is intended that Mr. Liu be legally dismissed as Chief of State by the National People's Congress, theoretically the highest representative body of the nation and its people though rigidly controlled by the party.

If Chairman Mao regains control of the party machinery, he could cause the dismissal of Mr. Liu and his own elevation again to chief of state. Thus Mr. Mao would once again legally be the head of both the state and the party.

It is possible that Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-pin and a few other dissident veterans might be allowed to sit in the congress as symbols for attack.

Although most of the delegates from the various regions, provinces, and cities will be chosen by the Mao-Lin faction, the Army delegates will be selected from the lower levels and approved by the higher military authorities, which means they must be approved by Defense Minister Lin.

It is still problematical though that the Mao-Lin group will be entirely successful and their delegates absolutely faithful. However, they have no practical alternative for regaining power in mainland China other than this path, because their adversaries are deeply rooted in the party and other fields.

There are some China watchers and experts who think that since mainland China is at the verge of civil war, it would be very difficult for the Central Committee Politburo to hold a party congress before the coming October. Yet it is logical and compelling that the Mao-Lin faction will convene such a congress prior to that time at any cost.

If Chairman Mao proves successful in his attempt to create a rubberstamp party congress which adopts his "thought" as the basis for the new constitution and bylaws of the party and reaffirms Lin Piao as Mr. Mao's successor, the party will continue the extreme policies of the cultural revolution and pursue a global program of "wars of liberation."

If the Mao-Lin group fails to control the party congress and the opposition remains strong, it would mean the defeat of Chairman Mao and the cultural revolution. It would also mean that the Soviet Union would have a better bargaining position in dealing with the United States, as most of the anti-Maoists prefer to follow the Moscow line.

If neither the supporters nor the adversaries of the Mao-Lin group would win a clear-cut victory at the party congress, it would mean the rising importance of the moderates. Premier Chou-En-lai would become the most dominant figure in mainland China. Yet it is doubtful Premier Chou's dominance would last long, because both factions feel he cannot be trusted. Peking recently admitted there had been a plot to overthrow Mr. Chou.

About the author

While a young student in Canton, Stephen Pan heard lectures by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Michael Borodin, Chou En-lai, Ho Chi-Minh, and Mao Tse-tung.

From 1945 to 1949 Dr. Pan was editor in chief of the Social Welfare Daily, an independent newspaper in Nanking. In 1966 he was invited by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Congress to testify on Vietnam and China.

Dr. Pan has recently coauthored "Peking's Red Guards" and "Voice of Peking."

A match that fired the slums

. . . . From the bookshelf

Beatrice Webb: A Life, 1858-1943, by Kitty Muggeridge & Ruth Adam. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95. London: Secker & Warburg.

By Eric Forbes-Boyd

Kitty Muggeridge, one of the authors of this book, is the niece of Beatrice Webb, and in an introduction she records her first meeting, in 1915, with her aunt and Sidney Webb.

"We hung expectantly out of the window, watching for her arrival, and presently there sailed into view, pedalling vigorously, a small beetle-like figure, crouched over the handle-bars of a bicycle made for two, and, perched majestically behind him, what appeared to be a large grey bird. It was them!"

There is, one feels, a symbolic air to this picture; for that is how one tends to see the Webbs, that remarkable tandem, pedaling furiously and unremittingly, mostly uphill on the roughest road, through the dust and heat of a long day, as they strove to reach before dark the Utopia of collectivism.

Beatrice was something of a public figure even before her marriage. One of the nine daughters of a wealthy industrialist, she moved in fashionable political circles, and attracted the attention of some of the leading politicians of the day by her intelligence and conversational powers.

Joseph Chamberlain proposed to her. She would perhaps have married him, but for the fact that "It pained him, he told her, to hear his views contradicted, and what he required from women was 'intelligent sympathy.' " This was not her idea of the woman's role. Indeed, as the authors comment: "Two tyrants had met."

She had already begun her lifelong work for the alleviation of poverty: she had done considerable research—involving personal adventures in which she posed as a working girl—into conditions among the poor, and in the sweated industries; and her articles on these matters had gained wide recognition.

But her real career began only when she met and married Sidney Webb—that quite ineligible young man, in whom at first she did not see much more than that:

"His clothes were not very clean, his manner inelegant and he dropped his aitches, and his complacency and conceit were at once 'repulsive and ludicrous.' "

But soon she was drawn to the "warmth and directness" of this tiny, indefatigable worker—a walking encyclopedia, who cared nothing for the arts, but was simply and utterly dedicated to the cause of social reform. From the time of their marriage they progressed, through their work in the Fabian Society, through Beatrice's activities on the Poor Law Commission, through their bulky publications, their founding of the London School of Economics, and a multiplicity of other social and political "permeating" efforts, to the point where they were recognized as the intellectual leaders of British socialism. They imposed their view of society on the Labour movement, and became eventually the main founders of the welfare state in Britain. Thereafter Sidney was made a peer and a cabinet minister; and finally, game to the end, they set out on a last adventure to investigate Communist Russia and write a book on their findings.

In the words of Lord Attlee, "Millions are living fuller and freer lives today because of the work of Sidney and Beatrice Webb."

The authors do full justice to this work, but it belongs now to history; and is too well known to need much further comment; and one is more interested here to see how Beatrice herself emerges.

The portrait is that of an admirable but scarcely lovable person; a devoted, brilliant and enormously hard-working crusader, and the most loyal of partners, but a woman who was also conceited, ambitious, and not without arrogance. She fought magnificently for the poor, but she viewed them coolly, even perhaps coldly, and always was determined that relief should be used "as a means of disciplining the recipient into self-improvement." The refusal of the government to adopt this attitude left her disappointed and disillusioned. Yet, always highly critical of others, she was no less so of herself, and one has glimpses of inward struggles that stir one's compassion.

Of the other famous people in the book only Herbert Spencer, Chamberlain and Shaw appear at any great length. The authors have a lightness of touch and a faint astringency of manner that keep the writing agreeable and strictly objective. And, of course, there is throughout the sense of intimacy that springs from a real familiarity with the chief figure and her environment.

Way upward glimpsed

'Soft core' employed bump ceiling

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In rushing around to hire the "hard core" unemployed, is industry neglecting the "soft core"—the minority-group worker already in the ranks?

In large measure that's the case, says Richard Clarke, a Negro who specializes in recruiting minority groups for industry. Many Negroes in white-collar jobs are chafing under "invisible ceilings" placed over them, Mr. Clarke alleges.

Many big companies ballyhoo their equal-employment policies in order to attract minority-group applicants. Yet, Mr. Clarke charges, there's a wide credibility gap between the saying and the doing. A subtle kind of internal discrimination often limits the advancement potential of well-qualified Negroes.

Precise statistics to back up Mr. Clarke's contentions are hard to come by. But recent studies by Washington's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission do point to significant barriers restricting the upward mobility of minority workers.

Low-status jobs

In its inquiry into white-collar employment in New York City earlier this year, the EEOC found Negroes and Puerto Ricans were victims of "major occupational inequalities." In areas where minorities did have a foothold, jobs were mainly low status and low paying—often clerical—retail trade or hospital work.

In managerial, professional, and sales positions, minority employees were "heavily underrepresented," the EEOC concluded.

By not opening the doors to promotion more widely, notes Mr. Clarke, industry has created a lot of frustrated, restless, and underused employees.

"Against a background of placing about 9,000 Negroes in white-collar and professional jobs over the past 10 years, Mr. Clarke now sees the discontent as more acute than ever.

Superior Negroes miscast

Among the chief problems, he cites:

- Reluctance to place a Negro in a supervisory position, especially if white subordinates have to report to him.
- Middle-management's miscasting of the "super-Negro," based partly on fear of competition and partly on a feeling that top management—even if it issues general directives regarding equal employment—doesn't want to push even qualified Negroes up very fast. When large companies began to hire Negro college graduates several years ago, only those with superior standing in the graduating class or with one or two advanced degrees were selected.

Generally, they were overqualified for their initial job assignments. Often the "super-Negro" was assigned to special marketing programs aimed at Negroes, or to personnel offices, interviewing minority applicants.

Now the "super-Negro" wants a bigger challenge and more responsibility. His white counterparts have moved ahead. But he feels locked on the corporate stairs as firms concentrate on hiring entry-level minority employees.

- Failure of top executives to ensure that nondiscriminatory policies are vigorously pursued down the line. Too often, middle management just doesn't want to rock the boat by promoting a Negro or going beyond "tokenism."

As an example of tokenism Mr. Clarke refers to the corporate personnel director who called, breathless, to say he had "broken down the last racial barrier at headquarters." The longest holdout—the finance department—had finally accepted a Negro accountant. Thus each department now has at least one Negro working there.

Despite his indictment of racial bias in business, Mr. Clarke observes some encouraging changes taking place.

Potential stressed

Many companies are trying harder to make up for past neglect of minorities. They are revamping hiring and testing procedures, not only at the bottom levels, but up the line as well. There is more emphasis on an applicant's "potential" and less on specific experience and qualifications.

Pledges of equal opportunity—now almost commonplace—are supported increasingly by follow-up programs to reach, hire, and upgrade minority employees.

Xerox Corporation, a company regarded as having an impeccable civil-rights record, recently advised its employees: "Our performance is still far from a shining beacon of corporate responsibility."

Xerox is intensifying its recruiting of Negroes and other minorities. Much of the effort will be concentrated outside the Rochester headquarters area, where about 6 percent of the work force is Negro already. Most are in factory jobs.

To reinforce the commitment to civil rights on a companywide basis, Xerox has kicked off "Project Booster." The object is to expand Negro employment on its 10,000-man sales and service force.

Standards relaxed

For the first time field managers will be rated on their record in hiring and promoting qualified minority staff.

Selection standards, which admittedly have screened out many good people from productive employment, are being eased.

To prod its field managers, Xerox is sending an internal "civil-rights" unit around the country. It's intended to show managers how to reach out more effectively to attract Negro applicants.

Xerox is not alone in stepping up the campaign to make equal opportunity a reality for more minority employees. Among other major companies making a livelier effort are Bristol-Meyers, Humble Oil, Eastern Air Lines, and Consolidated Edison Company of New York.

"Industry is making a turnaround," says T. C. Allen, administrative director of Plans for Progress, a voluntary group of 430 major companies pledged to "affirmative action" in ending discrimination.

But even these "civil-rights leaders" of industry have a long way to go, concedes Mr. Allen.

According to Plans for Progress's latest annual report, minority workers comprised only 4 percent of the members' 2.3 million white-collar work force. The comparable figure for blue-collar employees was 14 percent.

Even so, the number of minority employees in the white-collar category jumped 112 percent during 1967.

The voluntary-compliance approach to fighting discrimination has its critics. In a study of 100 major corporations headquartered in New York City, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission found that Plans for Progress members generally did no better in providing white collar jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans than nonmembers.

However, EEOC, as a federal agency has a bite as well as a bark. Its investigatory powers are increasingly used to effect conciliation agreements in connection with charges of employer discrimination. It can also turn a glaring spotlight on industries whose equal-employment record is poor.

Thus, industry is no longer in a position where it alone can determine the pace at which racial barriers are knocked down. Pressures from Washington, as well as from civil-rights groups, are mounting.

A "go-slow" attitude appears to be out of tune with the times.

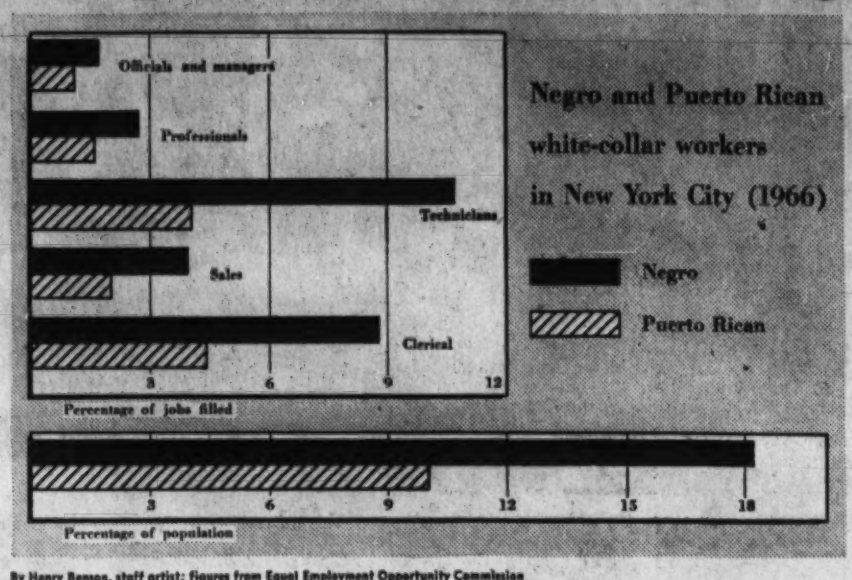
Yet even progressive companies are somewhat apprehensive about the changes they are making.

There is a growing conctrn about "reverse discrimination," should preferential treatment of minorities be pushed too far. The majority of white employees might react adversely.

While the untapped talents of minority workers are much larger than was once thought many still lack the education and other qualifications for advancement.

And, by itself, industry can do only a limited amount to offset other social and cultural deficiencies, more likely to show themselves as an employee climbs to higher positions.

One of a series. Next article on Friday, Aug. 2.



By Henry Benson, staff artist; figures from Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

How minorities are faring

Government statistics back up the claim that minority groups do not share equally with whites in white-collar jobs. This survey by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission showed both Negroes and Puerto Ricans lagging in each field surveyed, in comparison to percentage of population.

Supersonic planes on way

By the Associated Press

Bristol, England

British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) announces it and state-owned Sud-Aviation, of France, plan to build about 100 Concorde supersonic airplanes in the next five to six years.

Pacific firms push smelter in New Zealand

By Albert E. Norman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

A new world aluminum group comprising Australian and Japanese companies is about to swing New Zealand into the world aluminum market.

The final touch is for the Japanese companies to secure their government's approval covering capital export for the project. This is confidently expected.

The cost will be around $100 million.

Based on New Zealand's massive Lake Manapouri hydroelectric potential, the partners are planning for an output of 210,000 tons of aluminum a year. Initial production is expected in early 1971. The Manapouri power project has been hanging fire since the beginning of this decade. The main trouble has been financing.

At first the Australian partner, Comalco Industries, Ltd., thought of building the hydroelectric work. But funds were not available, and the consensus was that the New Zealand Government should build the plant.

Other uses seen

So New Zealand pushed ahead, indicating that if a big smelter could not be built, a smaller one would be. This was publicly revealed by Minister of Justice Josiah R. Hanan earlier this year.

In addition to powering a smelter, Manapouri is expected to contribute to the national power grid. So in pressing ahead with the project the government—while hopeful of a new major industry—could see other industrial uses for the power output.

Recently Comalco teamed with the Japanese companies concerned to swing the financing for a big smelter. A major barrier was the price to be paid for power to the New Zealand Government.

There was already some strong public criticism that New Zealand could not afford to "give away" two-thirds of Manapouri output just to swing a big smelter deal. This criticism noted that the Manapouri power agreements, written in 1963 and 1966, are for 99 **years.**

Losses estimated

Thus if power prices were to remain constant over such a long time while all other prices rose, as could be expected, the outcome would mean "immense losses" to New Zealand in such a long run, critics said.

Current reports suggest the power price is around 0.2 cents a kilowatt-hour. Comparatively, Australian hydroelectric power is priced around 0.5 cents per kwh.

In the recent negotiations Comalco and presumably its Japanese partners agreed to increase the power price 10 percent. According to John R. Marshall, New Zealand Minister for Industries and Commerce, this is a concession they were not obliged to make. And it was accordingly welcomed by him.

The offer appears to have met government objections to a big reduction in company tax demanded, it was said, by the Japanese companies. Some concessions now have been made.

BUSINESS

Taxing graduated

Explaining these to Parliament recently Mr. Marshall said: "In considering the request of the companies interested in the smelter project, the government has taken into account the guaranteed export markets over a 25-year period and the massive nature of the investments proposed.

"The government will accordingly introduce in Parliament during the present session legislation which will enable projects meeting certain criteria and established for the processing of a mineral to a primary metal stage to be declared eligible for specified tax concessions.

"For a period not exceeding 15 years from start up, profits earned by nonresident companies from such ventures will be taxed at the rate of tax payable in their own country—the so-called 'home rate'—plus 7½ percent with a minimum of 42½ percent. At present tax rates in Australia and Japan, Comalco will pay 50 percent and the Japanese 52½ percent.

Diversification cited

"For a further period not exceeding 10 years the rate of tax applicable to New Zealand resident companies may apply. The extent of concessions under the proposed legislation will be the subject of negotiations in individual cases," said Mr. Marshall.

In the case of the Manapouri project the government has agreed that the concessions to be approved by Parliament will apply from start up.

Mr. Marshall said that the partners had agreed, on their part, to maximize New Zealand's role in the project as soon as possible. And sales of aluminum would assist diversification of New Zealand exports, which are largely rural. So this new project represents a major step toward industrialization.

Strategy noted

The government has looked closely at the benefits likely to accrue to New Zealand's balance of payments in this project. Unquestionably the Australian and Japanese Governments have done the same.

Comalco's big smelter in the state of Queensland will supply the alumina for the New Zealand plant. From this feed stock aluminum metal is made. This alumina is developed from the vast deposits in northern Australia, among the world's largest.

Westinghouse plans merger with MCA

Business roundup

Pittsburgh

Westinghouse Electric Corporation plans to acquire MCA, Inc., through an exchange of stock valued at around $385 million, the firms jointly announced.

MCA produces and distributes movies, television shows, and phonograph records. Westinghouse, the nation's second-largest maker of electrical equipment, also operates a chain of television and radio stations.

Executives of the companies said their merger is subject to approval by the boards of both firms and MCA stockholders as well as a favorable tax ruling by the Internal Revenue Service.

Tool index down

Washington

Machine-tool orders still ran below year-ago volume in June, even though they rose 9.9 percent from May's level.

The National Machine Tool Builders Association said that net new orders last month totaled $127.3 million, up from $115.8 million in May. However, total orders for tools to equip factory production lines still were considerably below the $139.3 million in June, 1967.

For the first half of 1968, total new orders slumped 8.9 percent to $676.7 million from $743 million during the same six months of 1967. And shipments exceeded new orders by $221.5 million, taking a big bite out of the industry's order backlog.

Stock-market comment

Spear and Staff: "A vital statistic — the percentage of companies reporting higher earnings from one quarter to the next — is the one to watch. According to our most recent computations, this factor favors a resumption of the market's primary uptrend."

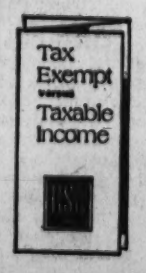
Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

The gilt-edge investment.

Our 90-Day Notice Account pays five percent per year on deposits of $1,000 or more, computed from day of deposit to day of withdrawal and compounded quarterly. It's an insured investment—up to $15,000. Requires 90 days withdrawal notice, but if you need money, you can borrow against it immediately—anytime. Open your 90-Day Notice Account today.

New England Merchants National Bank

How attractive are today's **TAX-EXEMPT BONDS UNDER THE NEW 10% SURTAX RATES?**



You'll find the answer in our new Tax Chart for individuals and companies. It tells whether tax-exempt bonds will yield more at your taxable income level. Careful investors will find it advantageous to study anew the relative yields which may have considerable bearing on your present investment policy.

Besides their enhanced income advantage under the new federal tax rates, traditionally dependable tax-exempts have much to recommend them.

For example, what other form of investment can provide such an ideal combination of safety, federal tax-free income, diversification and marketability? All these advantages can be yours through timely investments in obligations of selected municipalities and governmental authorities.

Do not overlook the new income opportunities available now in tax-exempt bonds. Write for a copy of 1968 Tax Chart.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

123 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO 60690 • 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 10004 AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Envelope Specialists
SINCE 1910

Special attention to rush orders
Newest ideas in envelopes
Offset printing capacity on made-up envelopes
Our tremendous volume assures lowest prices

MASSACHUSETTS ENVELOPE CO.
655 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02111 • HU 2-3400

FOUR SQUARE FUND INC.

A diversified mutual fund whose basic goal is possible long-term growth of capital and income.

See your Investment Dealer for a free prospectus or write:

AXE SECURITIES CORPORATION
27 State Street
Boston, Mass. 02109
Name
Street
City State

DIVIDEND NOTICE

More than 765,000 owners of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) will share in the earnings of the Company by a dividend of 90¢ per share declared July 25, 1968 and payable September 10, 1968 to shareholders of record August 8, 1968.

1968 is the 86th consecutive year in which cash dividends have been paid.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

ESSO

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

INSURED IN FULL Under Massachusetts Law

Mutual Savings Banks are operated under strict Massachusetts banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

If more convenient you may
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Provident Institution for Savings (also daily interest accounts)	Aug. 1
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 12
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank from day of deposit to	Aug. 15
Charlestown Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Rockland Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Salem Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 12
Beverly Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Melrose Savings Bank	Aug. 15

95th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend

Diversified Investment Fund, Inc.

The Fund has declared an income dividend of 8½ cents per share payable August 23, 1968 to shareholders of record at the close of business July 31, 1968.

MELVIN INTRILIGATOR
Vice President and Treasurer
Elizabeth, N. J.

Your response is important
TELL THEM
you saw their ad in
The Christian Science Monitor

Urban problems test Reagan's hard line approach

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

Crisis in the cities, poverty in the barrios, revolt in the ghettos—those are the centerpiece problems of these times.

More specifically, they are the gauntlet thrown down to the governors of every urban state. To govern well, a governor must make inroads against them.

If so, then how well does Ronald Reagan govern? California is an urban state. All these challenges are present here.

To measure him is, in part, to measure his response to these crises and the reaction that echoes back from them.

A terse quote by the Governor is clamped on a plaque above the door to his office. "Observe the rules," it bluntly says, "or get out."

He said that in December, 1966. It was aimed at protesting students on university campuses. But the no-nonsense sentiment it suggests governs Mr. Reagan's approach to many things—from welfare to ghetto unrest.

It's a hard line. And it carried him into office by a landslide two autumns ago.

Whites lent support

Many, perhaps most, Californians agree with it. The Governor came to Sacramento to the ringing applause of most of the middle-class white neighborhoods of this state, which held sentiments not unlike his.

But perhaps no governor ever came to Sacramento with less backing from the principal victims of the urban ills—the poverty-ridden and the ghetto-dwelling.

Many blacks deep in the California ghettos in 1967 repeatedly pointed to the election of Mr. Reagan as evidence of white bad faith.

Time after time this reporter has heard angry blacks equate his election with the ouster of New York Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell from the House, and with the election of white supremacist Lester Maddox as Governor of Georgia.

That attitude has changed little in 18 months. Mervyn Dymally, the Negro state Senator from Los Angeles, says of Mr. Reagan: "Poor people don't feel they have a friend in Sacramento."

Bill Greene, a Negro assemblyman from the Los Angeles ghetto, says: "The attitude in the Negro community toward Reagan is total zero—more negative now, in fact, than when he was a candidate or when he took office."

Outlook sketched

Mr. Greene insists "the administration is doing little that I can see to make inroads in improving problems the black community suffers under."

Senator Dymally says, "The basic Reagan philosophy holds that it is not the role of government to interfere in the lives of people. Human-rights legislation violates that philosophy."

Mr. Greene again: "I can't believe the Governor. He says welfare needs to be cleaned up and the cheaters cleared out. He says the Negro community needs work programs. He talks of training people and moving them off welfare. And we agree with him.

"But he only pays lip service to those things. All that really comes out is his concern about cheaters. I don't think the Negro community believes the Governor when he says he is interested in putting the unemployed to work. They don't think he is really interested in scholarships for the disadvantaged.

"We just don't see him attacking these problems with the full prestige and persuasion of his office. There have been plenty of bills, let's face it, that he could have helped us pass if he would have pushed a little.

"All he has to do if I am moving a bill or if Willie Brown (a Negro assemblyman from San Francisco) is moving one, is to say, 'I back it.' He has had every opportunity to do that, but he doesn't. That's why I can't believe him."

However, Assemblyman Greene and Senator Dymally, both Democrats, agree that most of these things take money. And Governor Reagan reads his election as a mandate to economize.

Their criticisms, while representing the black view, do not credit the Governor for programs he does back.

His administration early drafted Los Angeles industrialist H. C. (Chad) McCellan to prod fellow businessmen statewide into hiring more ghetto blacks. Now even Mr. Greene admits this program "is beginning to really reach the hard core."

Ninth in a series of assessments on Gov. Ronald Reagan's first 18 months in office. Next: California's legislative revolution.

CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EARN $5900. plus maintenance **WHILE YOU LEARN** (30 month course)

nurses training for Christian Scientists

12 month course for Practical Nurse Certificate. 30 month course for Graduate Nurse Diploma. Age is not a factor. Social Security while in training. Tenacre's nursing care services are accredited by the Department of Care of The Mother Church. *Free Brochure.*

Tenacre Foundation

P. O. Box 632, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK IN A LOVELY NEW ENGLAND COUNTRY ATMOSPHERE?

Beginning in early September we will have two openings for

ASSOCIATES TO SERVE IN DINING ROOM
at
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PLEASANT VIEW HOME CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

This work contributes greatly to maintaining a homelike atmosphere for our residents. Up-to-date salary scales and fringe benefits, plus opportunity for advancement and comfortable living quarters.

APPLY NOW!
PERSONNEL REPRESENTATIVE
910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167 617-734-5600

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1968
EXPERIENCED COOK-HOUSEKEEPER
For home of Principia upper school head master. Attractive living quarters. Position calls for individual who can bring to her work a sense of refinement, cooperation and order. Meaningful work in home where young people are always welcome.
Reply to Headmaster
THE PRINCIPIA
13281 CLAYTON ROAD
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63131

STUDIO ART AND MECHANICAL DRAWING TEACHER
Live-in Dormitory situation.
Small New England preparatory school.
Write Box D-46, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER
We are looking for someone to share pleasant apartment with an older lady in Connecticut. Must be cheerful, resourceful and enjoy homemaking. Some cooking and light housekeeping duties. No nursing care. Separate bedroom. Liberal time off. Salary arranged. Write Box B-60, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
Experienced woman for position as cook-housekeeper, for one lady. Live in, own air-conditioned room, bath. All modern conveniences. Year round. References required. Excellent salary. Mrs. Nettie Greenburg, 5151 Collins Ave., Apt. 1424.

HOUSE MOTHERS for TEEN-AGE GIRLS
in co-ed college preparatory boarding school. Live in dormitory apartment. Opportunity to live with and understand today's young people. Send résumé to the Desert Sun School, Idyllwild, Calif. 92349, attention J. BB. Telephone AC 714-659-2191.

SALES ASSISTANT with initiative and pleasant personality for full time permanent position with prestige gift shop eastern Long Island. Please send résumé of experience, age & salary requirements. Box E-8, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

FILE CLERK, EXP. in alph. and subj. filing. Some typing. Religious org. doing work for educ. inst. in Far East. Good sal. and benefits. Phone Mrs. Poisten, RI 9-6734 (N.Y.C.)

SEC. RELIGIOUS ORG. doing work for educ. inst. in Far East. Some college and experience. Good salary and benefits. Good steno. skills. Phone Mrs. Poisten, RI 9-6734 (N.Y.C.)

STENO., GENERAL OFFICE WORKER part time. Hours to be arranged. Central Nassau County, N.Y location Box #F-3, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y

GRADUATE NURSES needed at Peace Haven Sanatorium, 12630 Rott Rd., St. Louis, Mo. Phone (314) YO 5-3833. Good salary. Live in or out.

MANPOWER, INC. needs reliable men. Work as material handlers, warehousemen, shipping clerks on your day off. Check telephone book in your city.

TYPIST $90.
Lite Clerical Fee Reimbursed
Carolyn G. Doou Agency, 475 5th, N.Y.C.

CLERK-TYPIST. Highly experienced in technical research and development. Call LO 4-7542 mornings. (Wash., D. C.)

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. Full or part time. Familiar with IBM and Ediphone. Box #E-7, 580 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

NOTICE: Discrimination in employment because of sex is prohibited by the Massachusetts Fair Practices Act. (G.L., c 151B, s 4). The use of "Male" and "Female" columns on this page is solely for the convenience of the reading public and all job opportunities advertised on this page are available to both sexes unless a bona fide occupational qualification is stated in the body of the ad.

SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL NURSE prefers work in Mass. Some light housekeeping. Box B-59, One Norway, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — TO START SEPT. 1
A CARETAKER
who can drive, or a couple, to live in a beautiful section of Vermont. For further information write to D. L. Shore, R. W. Shore Mfg. Co. 2317 37th Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORT Export spare profitable worldwide mail-order business from home, without capital or travel abroad. We ship proven plan for free examination. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Mailinger Dept B-1337 Los Angeles 90025

SPEAK TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisers always appreciate knowing that you saw their advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Why not make it a point to tell them?

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

IS THIS YOUR WORK?

Immediate opening is available:

EXPERIENCED COPYREADER

Apply to:
Employment Office
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
107 Falmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

THE MOTHER CHURCH

AND ITS ACTIVITIES

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1968
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN FRENCH and SPANISH
Master's degree required. Experienced. 18 hours in Education preferred. Write:
ASSISTANT HEADMASTER
The PRINCIPIA
13281 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63131

TERRITORY OPEN. Teach handweavers on our equipment. You carry no inventory. We train you at the school. Low investment. Wadeau Institute Weaving Technology, 725 Branch Avenue, Providence, R.I. DE 1-4487.

REAL ESTATE

NEW ENGLAND

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

INVESTORS
NEW HAMPSHIRE PROPERTIES
Acquaint yourself with New Hampshire's land boom. Learn through documented facts how our clients' investments appreciate 30% to 35% per annum. For professional counseling on New Hampshire land investments, call Mr. Phillips, 617-773-0054.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

FARMS AND RANCHES

CHOICE ILL. grain and/or livestock farm for sale by private party, 428 acres, all tillable in beautiful DeKalb County., avail. with or without the 3 full sets of bldgs. Machinery and crops can be purchased. Present workers available. Present owner lived here 40 yrs. Can be seen by appointment only. 815-264-5953 or 815-264-5948.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL

ST. LOUIS, MO.
- 3-bedroom, brick home near Clayton, $21,500.
- 3 bedrooms, one acre, country atmosphere, $26,000.
- 4-bedroom ranch, 1 year old, near Principia, $32,900.
- 3-bedroom brick ranch, Brentwood, $33,900.
- 23 acres, 4 bedrooms, West County, $60,000.

EVELYN WRIGHT HARPER, INC.
9300 Litzsinger (63144) WO 3-7793

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LAGUNA BEACH AREA
JAMES LOMAS
The "Right Firm" with the "Right Properties"
385 N. Coast Highway 714-494-1008

GREATER CHICAGO

CHICAGO CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT —Near North Side, panoramic view of Lake Michigan, Belmont Harbor area. 10 minutes to Loop. 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, den, 4 baths. $79,500. Mr. King, Sales Rep. HOMEFINDERS (312) 251-1111.

NORTHWEST

18.6 ACRES BY OWNER. 17 ac in prunes and family orchard. 15 mi. Salem, 3 mi. town. 5 huge fir trees/175 small firs. Garden in. 2 good wells. Good 3 bdrm. house. Many extras. $37,500/$12,500 down. W. A. Connor, Route 1, Box 397, Dallas, Oregon 97338. (503) 623-2278.

VACATION ACCOMMODATIONS

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

FLORIDA IN SUMMER! YES!
Cottages on the white, sandy beaches of the Gulf of Mexico where trade winds cool you and adventure awaits you.
Rates $35.00 a week for 2
GULF BEACH CABANAS
8700 West Gulf Boulevard
Treasure Island, Florida 33706

SEA SHELL MOTEL
Naples, Florida
Downtown — AAA
Tropical landscaping, heated pool. All rooms: Telephones, air cond., elec. heat, TV. Map of town and rate information upon request. 82 TAMIAMI TRAIL SO. Zip 33940. Tel. Midway 3-2129.

OYSTER SHELL MOTOR COURT
Damariscotta, Maine 04543
On business Route 1. Quiet location—Near restaurants. Tel. 563-3747.

PAYING GUESTS

BIRCH MONT
No. Conway's most scenic inn. Friendly and informal, with a superlative hilltop location and the complete facilities, including tennis court and swimming pool to make it fun for the whole family. One mile to town and golf course. Delicious meals, large airy rooms and eye-catching mountain views make Birchmont tops in everything but rates. June 24-Oct. 15. Folder or phone 356-2991
Bob and Betty Knapp No. Conway, N. H.

INDIA HOUSE
Nantucket, Mass.
Attractive turn-of-the-18th-century residence, a comfortable home base for young and old, lovers and discoverers of Nantucket. Eleven clean, cheery guest rooms, private baths, 5 minutes to beaches, sailing, galleries, surfing, water skiing, antiques, tennis. Rates $9-$12 daily per person, lower after Sept. 15. Open all year. Under new personalized management. 37 India St., Tel. 617-228-9043.

LAUGHTON'S BRICK HOUSE
On the Ocean at Nubble Point
Cottage, Apt., Rooms
Accom.1-4 Guests
Preseason, seasonal rates on request
MRS. F. A. LAUGHTON
108 Broadway
York Beach, Maine 03910

HILLSIDE INN, Newfound Lake
Quiet, restful inn. Air-conditioning, family cottages. Excellent sailing, water skiing, bathing and tennis. Contact Mr. Douglas L. Robertson Sr., East Hebron, N. H. 03256. Tel. 603-744-2413 or 603-744-8822.

DAVID'S FOLLY—Country living on Maine Coast. Seafood, garden vegetables, blueberry pies. June 1 to Oct. 1. Minerva E. Cutler, Brooksville, Maine 04617.

SPRING MEADOW FARM, Damariscotta, Maine, 04543. Housekeeping cottages through October. Jan and Jim Briggs.

RENTALS

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Near Prudential. Attractively furnished 2 and 3 room apartments. Tel. CI 7-8732.

FURNISHED APARTMENT in beautiful home. Desirable location. Garage. 566-3797. Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SINGLE LADY
wishes one bedroom unfurnished apartment in suburbs within 15 minutes drive to The Mother Church. Write M. K. Maurer, 224 Woodsmill Road, Manchester, Mo. 63011 before August 10.

MOVING AND STORAGE

King
For information call Home Office Wichita, Ks., MU 2-5592 or any

N. Y. City	WA 1-4600
Philadelphia	GA 5-0970
Baltimore	PL 2-6818
Los Angeles	775-6631
San Francisco	548-1432
Seattle	WE 7-5413
Denver	399-1720
Okla. City	CE 3-7119
St. Louis	GA 1-4636
Detroit	KE 5-2944
Dallas	FE 1-3435
Houston	MO 7-3341
Omaha	343-7200
Chicago	AT 5-3600
Minneapolis	884-2367
San Diego	BR 6-6840

I DEEM IT A PRIVILEGE to offer a LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING and STORAGE SERVICE to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
NOBLE R. STEVES, Inc.
Agent, National Van Lines
34 Sharp St., Boston, Mass. 02124
Telephone TA 8-2400

RENTALS (Continued)

STORE SPACE

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Shops, offices, apartments across from Principia. Ideal opportunity for Principia parents wishing to locate in St. Louis. Mason Woods Village, 13420 Clayton Rd. (314) HE 4-8076.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BOSTON, MASS.
Classes or visit. Clean, quiet, community kitchens, garden. 3 min walk to The Mother Church. Harold Plummer 44 St Stephens (617) CO 7-4522

ROOMS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Near Public Gardens. Attractive singles, doubles. Telephone CI 7-8732.

N.Y.C. — 1 bedroom and bath available for business lady. Exceptional terms. Call YU 8-3175.

HOUSES TO LET

CONCORD, MASS.
Deck house. Contemporary. 4 bedrooms and study. 1½ acre wooded lot with view. In excellent neighborhood with skiing and swimming facilities. Available Aug. 25. Tel. 617-369-2317.

WELLESLEY, MASS. Charming 2 bdrm. Colonial, 1½ baths, firpl. liv. rm., choice location. Sept. 1st. Box 82, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEALED PROPOSALS
For installation of an Employee Cafeteria at the new location of Cool-Ray, Inc., Beecham Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts will be received at the office of the Commission for the Blind, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 5th floor, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, until two o'clock (2:00 p.m.) Eastern Daylight Savings Time on Tuesday, August 20, 1968, and then at said office publicly opened and read. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check on, or a treasurer's or cashier's check, issued by a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount of $1,200.00. A performance bond in at least the full amount of the contract and, also, a labor and materials, or payment bond, in at least the full amount of the contract will be required of the successful bidder.

All bids for the project shall be submitted in accordance with provisions of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.), Chapter 149, Sections 44A to 44L, inclusive, as amended by Chapter 679, Acts of 1956, and amendments thereto.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, 5th floor, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, and copies thereof obtained upon the deposit of a certified check in the amount of $25.00, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This deposit will be refunded to those returning the plans and specifications in good condition within five days, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, after the opening of the general bids.

Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work, as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, under the provisions of Chapter 461, Acts of 1935, and amendments thereto.

The Commonwealth reserves the right to waive any informality in, or to reject any or all proposals. No bidder may withdraw his bid within thirty (30) days after the actual opening thereof.

John F. Mungovan, Commissioner
Commission for the Blind

CITY OF BOSTON PUBLIC HEARING
A public hearing will be held in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday, August 1, 1968, at 1:00 o'clock P. M. by the Committee on Public Services of the Boston City Council to consider a communication from the United City, County and State Employees Union—Local No. 285, re: Collective-bargaining agreements.
For the Committee:
JOSEPH F. TIMILTY
Chairman

BRITISH ISLES-AFRICA CONTINENTAL EUROPE

ACCOMMODATION

ARKREST HOUSING ASSOCIATION
has now opened its first flatlet house at Hatch End, Harrow, Middlesex, for Christian Science Church members of retirement age. One centrally heated one-room flatlet is still available. House is run under supervision of House Manager who will provide main meal, if desired. Pleasantly situated near shops, etc., and with easy access to town and 4 local churches (Pinner, Harrow, Stanmore and Watford). Apply Secretary, 23 Devonshire Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

ANTIQUES

NEEDED Antique China, Pottery, objects of art and interest. Good prices paid. Valuations. Please write to:—
ALEXANDRE RAGHINSKY
CSM CR, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

AUDITIONS

SOLOIST REQUIRED
Applications invited for Regular and Deputy Soloists at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hendon, Brent Green, N.W.4. Please state qualifications, voice, experience and religion to Music Committee. Audition 21st Sept.

PIANIST REQUIRED
Applications invited for Regular and Deputy Pianists at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hendon, Brent Green, N.W.4. Please state qualifications, experience and religion to Music Committee. Audition 21st September.

Crossword Quis Answers

P	A	L	S		R	I	B		B	A	T
A	L	O	E		I	T	O		I	D	E
R	E	A	R		V	E	N	I	S	O	N
R	E	F	I	N	E	M	E	N	T		
			N	U	T		S	C	R	U	B
A	S	P		N	E	T		H	O	S	E
B	U	L	B		D	O	N		S	E	E
B	E	E	R	S		R	E	S			
			A	U	T	O	M	O	T	I	V	E
F	E	S	T	I	V	E		A	N	O	A
A	W	E		P	E	N		M	E	L	D
R	E	D		A	R	T		P	E	A	S

BOOKBINDING

KEYPOINT FRANCKE LTD.
(Formerly Ernest A. Neale Ltd.)
39-49 Royal College Street, London N.W.1.
01-387 1071/2. BINDING Gilt Tooling
Repairs of books and publications

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

BUILDING CARPENTRY. Decorating Repairs. ALL under Expert Staff. Contact:—THE MODERN BUILDERS, 70 Trentham Street, Southfields S.W. 18. PA. 874-1193.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORTERS — BUSINESSMEN
WE ARE YOUR OFFICE IN FRANCE
Liaison, introductions, purchasing, etc.
JEAN-NICOLE ASSOC.,
7 Ambroise Thomas, Paris 9

CARPETS

Full and worthwhile range. Suitable for the Home and Industrial Use. Sole Agent for leading NEW carpet proved to be stain-proof—the famous
Phosphon
R.D.S. GROUP
21-23 Chilworth Street
LONDON, W.2.
Tel.: 01-723 7436 8217/8

CARS FOR HIRE

YOUR CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN CAR
from Wynn-Saville Ltd., 17 Radley Mews, W.8. Tel. WES 4586 around town and for sightseeing.

CLEANING SERVICE

WETTON CLEANING SERVICES LTD.
43 Cadogan Street, Chelsea S.W.3.
Tel. KEN 7747 5227/8 (London Area)
Window, General Cleaning, Paint Washing, Interior, Exterior, Decorations, etc.

COTTAGES TO LET

SOMERSET (close Cadbury Castle) — Secluded furnished country cottage, with every modern convenience, full C.H., sleep 2 to 4. Available short periods for Rest and Comfort. Good touring centre, longer let considered.
CSM-VB, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

BEAUTY SHOPS

ERIC BEAUTY SALON
Where Hair Care Comes First
1023 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C. (bet. 73 and 74)
BU 8-9542. Rosalie Dunleavy, owner-manager.

BOOKS

ORIGINAL CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINELS, newly bound, brown cloth, Vols. VI, VII. Write: Walt's, Books, Box 407, Valparaiso, Indiana 46383; 462-2308.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR BOOKS
- You Can Survive Outdoors — $2.00
- How and Where to Pan Gold — $2.00
- A Guide for Rockhounds and Prospectors $2.00
- Where to Prospect in the 50 States $2.00
- Backpack Techniques $1.00
- Backpack Cookery $1.00
- Camp Ground Atlas of U.S. and Canada $4.00

Add 10c for Postage
DUNALL'S
685 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101

HOUSEKEEPING and BEAUTY AIDS
BY FULLER BRUSH CO.
in Brockton, Mass. Mrs. Agnes Hatch, 227½ Belmont Street. 586-6148, 586-8069.

GENEALOGY

BRITISH ANCESTRY TRACED
Family histories compiled. When writing please give any information already known.
Brooks & Simpson, Genealogists
Telephone 01.935-6211
69 Wigmore Street, London, W.1

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

MOVING TO ST. LOUIS? You'll love it. Wish I could stay, but I'm moving to California. Will sell entire furnishings of 6-room house. Like new, beautiful. Bargain. Act quickly. Box 96, 2052 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63101.

SALE — Superb sec. furniture, furnishings, antiques. Bargain prices. Cash buyers. Lloyds. 116 E. 60th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

MACHINE TIME AVAILABLE
General machine work, experimental work. MILTURN, INC., Feasterville, Pa. (Philadelphia vicinity) 215-757-7998.

PRINTING

PERSONAL STATIONERY — Attractively printed with your name and address: 100 sheets, 50 envelopes, for $1 postpaid. Philo Printing Co., Elmira, N.Y. 14901.

WANTED TO BUY

PAYING $22.00 PER AVDP. POUND FOR STERLING SILVER
in any condition — discontinued patterns of knives, forks, spoons; incorrectly initialed flatware; bent or broken vases, plates, bowls; brush and mirror backs etc. MERCURY $5.00 per lb. UNIVERSAL STEEL & TRADING CORPORATION 299 Bridge Street Salem, Mass. 01970.

CASH FOR DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9476 (Boston) *DIAMOND CENTER*, 333 Wash. St., Rm. 622

WEARING APPAREL

SPECIAL
Introductory Offer, Ladies Plastic Raincoat, and Beautiful Plastic Hat Box Rain Bonnet, Plus Free Gifts. Retail Value of Free Gifts higher than cost of package. Price $1.75 plus 25c for handling and shipping. Lewco, P. O. Box 472, Boston, Mass. 02102.

Advertisers appreciate YOU

PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 602, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 11:00 A.M. of Tuesday, August 13, 1968 and at that time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of Borings, High Level Bridge and Approaches, Leverett Circle, Boston to City Square, Charlestown. Charge for specifications is $25.00 which amount is returnable only when the plans and specifications are in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is .30. Proposal guarantee shall consist of cash, bank check, certified check or money order for $3,000.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Contractors intending to bid on this project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" from the Pre-qualification office, Room 203, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the Pre-qualification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commission of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws. Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Howard Whitmore, Jr.
Commissioner
July 30, 1968

BRITISH ISLES-AFRICA-CONTINENTAL EUROPE

DRESSMAKING

DORIS PUSEY
High-class dressmaking, including platform dresses. Alterations, Remodeling. Flat D, 46 Holland Park, London. W.11. 727-5153.

DUPLICATING

HILDER & CO.
Facsimile, Elect. Typewriters, Duplicating. All sizes including Brief.
Evelyn Hse., 62 Oxford St., W.1. 01-636-9757

J. R. STIBBS
Balance Sheets, Reports, Addresses
Monument Chambers, 95 King William St. London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-626 3629

ELECTRICIANS

Repairs, rewiring and new installations
Domestic and Industrial
Also Night Storage Heating
R. A. DAVIS
No. 1 Fernwood
SUNBURY-ON-THAMES 83320

ESTATE AGENTS

ROSS & ROSS Ltd.
House Agents, Surveyors & Valuers
Property Management Rent Collection
Prompt Accounting
Compulsory Purchase Claims Valuations
Auction & Estate Offices Estab. 1890
221 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9
Telephones: 01-735 2847/8/9

EXHIBITIONS

PHOTOGRAPHY
by
ANDREW RHODES
at
CLAREMONT, Esher, Surrey.
August 3rd, 4th, 7th and 14th
2.0 — 5.0 p.m.
Admission to Mansion and Exhibition 2/6, Children 1/-

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Charming four roomed flat in distinguished house in South Kensington. 2nd floor (no lift) with an adjoining drawing office or consulting room. Rent £550 p.a. plus rates. A charitable organization taking a long lease preferred. Write with particulars of proposed use to
CSM-TP, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, WC2.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN—On A 30 bus route. London 18 miles, Windsor 6. Charming balcony, s/c, furnished first floor flat in fine country house. 1 double, 1 single bed., double recep., large sun verandah, kitchen & bathr., elec. c.h. 16 gns. p.w. to 14 for long let.
CSM VD, Africa Hse. 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY. Furnished 2 bedroomed flat in well appointed house. Charming area, accessible London. Close Christian Science Church. Phone: Oxted 4448.

FLATS TO SHARE

FURNITURE FOR SALE

TABLES AND CHAIRS specially designed for Christian Science Sunday Schools. Photographs and prices from the makers: R.D.A. 32/4 Bensham Lane, Croydon, Surrey.

GUEST HOUSES

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bridges will be pleased to welcome guests in their home from May 20th to October 12th at
ALLANDALE, PARK AVE., VENTNOR
ISLE OF WIGHT. TEL. 73

HAIRDRESSERS

SUZY Ladies' Hairdresser WES. 7107
56 Earls Court Road, Kensington, W.8.

JOHN BADDELEY 834-9176
Specialist in all fine hair
92 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1.

HOLIDAY—ACCOMMODATION

COMFORTABLE COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE. Ideal touring centre offering peace and quiet. Bed and Breakfast 27/6 (with evening meal 39/6). Ample parking. Phone: Broadway 2225. Mrs. Turner, Smallthorns Farmhouse, Moreton in Marsh, Glos.

DORSET, BRIDPORT
Central sea, country. Fully equipped accommodation, sleeps up to five. Pets welcome. Electric fires. Now vacant. Owner—33 St. Andrews Road, Bridport. Tel: Bridport 3175.

DEVON. "The Beehive," Beaford, Winkleigh. (Beaford 245.) Ideal Touring Centre. Comfortable bedrooms, H&C. Electric fires. Cooking much appreciated. Brochure with pleasure. Open Easter—end October.

HOUSES FOR SALE

"BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION" in Ruxley, Claygate. Easy reach London, Claremont School, lovely 4 bdrm. home needs family. £15,350. Tel. Cobham (Surrey) 3344.

FOLKESTONE, KENT — Modern detached house, architect designed, 4 beds., garage, secluded garden, Nr. shops & station, £7,950 for quick sale. Tel: Folkestone 75558.

SURREY. Sunny semi-det. house—2 beds., 2 recep. rooms. 150 ft. garden, backing green belt. Garage. Near station, shops & school. £6,450. Tel.: 01-668 3491.

HOMES TO SHARE

GENTLEMAN with 3 children offers partnership in guest-house business to person willing to share his household responsibilities. CSM X-35, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2., or tel. Newbury, Berks. 4267.

MISCELLANEOUS

Way-Marker Chalks Greeting Cards
Solos with words by Mary Baker Eddy
THE ART STORE
33 Sloane Square, Cliveden Place
London, S.W.1. Tel. 01.730 3621

PAINTINGS FOR SALE

PETER HYDE, FINE ARTS
Modern Paintings and Sculpture
11 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE DEVON CAMERA CENTRE
29, Paincesshay, Exeter Tel. 74835
1. Cameras and Projectors
2. Service, satisfaction
3. Will deliver in area
4. Big stock of all equipment

POST VACANT

FAN COURT SCHOOL
Longcross, Chertsey
Surrey, England
HEAD MATRON and ASSISTANT MATRON
Posts for September
If you enjoy caring for children and can accept responsibility, we need your help. Good accommodation and remuneration in happy home atmosphere.
Further details from Mrs. Andreae.

MATURE WOMAN to work in office, London, W.8. Must be accurate. Excellent future, good salary.
CSM VE, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

POST VACANT (Continued)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NURSING
A rewarding and satisfying career for women students of all ages and nationalities
HAWTHORNE HOUSE
offers
a complete four-year course in England under the Great Britain Training Plan
or
Two-years preliminary training followed by three years at Chestnut Hill Sanatorium, U.S.A.
Apply: The Superintendent
Hawthorne House, Lower Terrace, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.3.

Opportunities
at
FAN COURT SCHOOL
AUTUMN TERM 1968
MATHEMATICS MASTER
SCIENCE MASTER
(Part-time)
These two posts could be held by the same individual
Period of service may be extended beyond December if applicant can also offer other subjects, or Games.
Salary according to Burnham Scale
Exceptionally pleasant living conditions
Write now to the Headmaster,
FAN COURT SCHOOL
Longcross, Chertsey, Surrey.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST/ SECRETARY wanted. Comfortable small offices off Bond Street. Lots of scope for initiative and individual expression. Happy atmosphere and very good pay.
CSM TZ, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LONDON—Active man required to assist with cleaning of large church Westminster area. Good hours and wages. Telephone: 01-778 6778.

POST WANTED

ENGLISH LADY retiring from own business (antiques) desires interesting post of useful service (preferably abroad). Early training hairdressing, beautician (diploma holder). Could be advantageous for position of lady's companion, hostess? Used to traveling abroad. Suggestions welcomed.
CSM TV, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-TEACHER
American, B.A. M.Ed. degrees, taking part in University of Oslo International Summer School program studying Norwegian language and culture, desires opportunity to work and serve in Norway. Write E. Shepard, Postbox 10, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway.

EXP. FIRMS REPRESENTATIVE. Cost Clerk to printing or any industry. Inspiration to routine work. Sales office experience. Works progress. Middlesex, Surrey.
CSM VG, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

GIRL 17 STUDYING FRENCH
seeks post (preferably au-pair) in France, this summer, 2-3 weeks. Joy Blacknell, 102, Park Grove, Henleaze, Bristol, England.

SECRETARIAL SERVICE

Secretaries and Temporaries
BOND STREET SECRETARIAL BUREAU
MAYfair 3692/3
22 South Molton Street, London, W.1.

TO LET FURNISHED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
Furn. Room in exclusive apt. for rent to single girl begin Sept./Oct. Opportunity to reduce rent by household help. Write: Mrs. Sharples, c/o Du Pont International, 50/52 Route Des Acacias, Geneva, Switzerland.

OVERLOOKING HENDON PARK, Detached, nicely furn. hse. (nr. underground/rail'w). Cleaning incld. 2-4 adults. Quiet. 21-9-68-8-3-69 20 Queens Gardens, London NW4, England.

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in one edition or in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. The Eastern Edition circulates in New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of the U.S.A. and in Canada provinces of Ontario east to Newfoundland, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; Midwestern Edition in the Central states of U.S.A., and in central provinces of Canada; Western Edition in Mountain and Pacific Coast States of U.S.A., and in Alaska and Hawaii, and in Western provinces of Canada.

RATES REGULAR CLASSIFIED

Rates	One Ed. Per Line	All Eds. Per Line
1 or 2 insertions	.56	1.05
3 insertions within 7 cons. days	.50	.91
1 insertion a week for 6 cons. weeks	.50	.91
3 insertions a week for 4 cons. weeks	.44	.79
6 consecutive daily insertions	.44	.79
1 insertion a week for 13 cons. weeks	.42	.75
1 insertion a week for 26 cons. weeks	.42	.73
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.40	.70
1 insertions a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.39	.68
Situated Wanted		
1 or 2 insertions	.56	.57
3 insertions within 7 cons. days	.33	.52
6 consecutive daily insertions	.29	.46

REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
(All Editions Friday)

| | |
|

U.S. cricket bumps along on 'borrowed turf'

SPORTS

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"I'm no flag-waving Englishman," one Briton-turned-American citizen says, "except for cricket. We keep our childhood sports."

This, as well as anything, seems an explanation for cricket's 260-year survival as the longest continually-played sport on the North American continent.

Or, as somebody else said, "Everything English has a way of surviving."

But does cricket, a game one American sarcastically critiqued "you play standing still," have a chance for real growth in today's fast-paced society? And will the United States ever come to field a Test side worthy of facing first-class powers like the West Indies, England, South Africa, Australia—or, even, India, Pakistan, or New Zealand?

A social lion

"By its very nature it's not a game to go after crowds," said Jim Reid, who captained the United States side against Canada in 1966. "Even in England very few watch until the Test [international] matches come up.

"Cricket in the United States will be a sport for participants like it is in Australia," Reid thinks. "There you have hundreds of thousands playing, so when the Test series comes along you have thousands of ready-made fans."

Cricketers are proud that it long has been a "totally integrated" sport with its thousands of West Indian immigrants, as well as immigrants from other countries, who play in the United States.

It is a sport that men play into their 70's (a few women play in England, but there are no known women's teams in the United States). It is a social lion, an "excuse" for families to gather together for the Sunday afternoon match, enjoy the tea break, party afterwards.

Many cricketers spend their vacations traveling out of town just to play cricket. Yet, only the past several years has any emphasis been put on youth-development programs. There is talk, too, of bringing in top foreign cricketers to tour, instruct, inspire.

United States potential

"Kids take up a sport to emulate a hero," said John Marder, president of the United States Cricket Association. "We don't have any cricket heroes in America, and we probably won't."

Clifford (Doc) Severn, a South African who reared six American-born cricket-playing sons, nevertheless, thinks highly of United States potential.

"Had they kept up the sport in a big way, instead of turning to baseball, Americans would have been the greatest cricketers in the world," he said. "The average American boy has plenty to give. He's an excellent fielder [because of baseball]. He has ball sense. And he has a sports-minded attitude."

The United States team's tour of England this July and August has a threefold purpose: to spread goodwill, to win, and to encourage young cricketers to want to make these trips in future years.

Two of Severn's sons, Raymond and Winston, are on the United States team. A third, Clifford Jr., has been active in the promotion of cricket.

Most-critical problem

Although most cricket matches in foreign countries last several days, Americans limit their Sunday afternoon matches to six hours. Eight-ball overs, rather than the traditional six, are played in the United States.

One city, San Francisco, has instigated a 40-overs-per-side rule to eliminate the draws that one innings produces.

To speed up play, other suggestions, such as trimming a half-inch off the 4¼-inch-wide "paddle" bat, reducing each side from 11 to nine players, having five outs per innings instead of 10, and reducing the length of the bowler's run have been made. But none of these is likely to receive very favorable attention.

One man suggested night cricket, using a white instead of the red ball. But the sport relies so much on being able to clearly see the ball that "major league baseball park lighting" would be necessary.

Yet, cricket's most critical problem may be land itself. There are some "smooth" clay pitches on cricket grounds, but much cricket is played on borrowed football, or other, turf. It is rough, and dangerous, even though a coconut mat is placed over the pitch area.

A few cricket grounds, such as spacious Griffith Park in Los Angeles, where the sport has been played 36 years, are being threatened. An equestrian center would usurp the Los Angeles grounds.

"If we get proper facilities to play I see a gradual spreading of cricket in the United States," says Dr. Anthony Verity, secretary of the United States Cricket Association. "In England there is a National Playing Fields Association which raises money to allow space. This type of organization would be good in America.

"We need more fields where young and old people alike who are interested in the minor amateur sports such as field hockey, archery, and cricket can gather for a pleasant afternoon of play."

Final of four-part series "Cricket in America."

Baseball standings

(Through July 28)

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB	AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	67	36	.650	—	Detroit	63	38	.624	—
Atlanta	54	48	.529	12½	Baltimore	55	43	.561	6½
Cincinnati	49	47	.510	14½	Cleveland	57	46	.553	7
Chicago	52	51	.505	15	Boston	51	46	.526	10
San Fran.	51	50	.505	15	Oakland	50	50	.500	12½
Philadel'ia	48	51	.485	17	Minnesota	48	52	.480	14½
New York	49	55	.471	18½	New York	46	51	.474	15
Pittsburgh	47	53	.470	18½	California	47	53	.470	15½
Los Ange's	45	57	.441	21½	Chicago	43	54	.443	18
Houston	44	58	.431	22½	Washing'n	35	62	.361	26

Keystone

Cuts a cool corner

World-champion water skier Mike Suyderhoud of the United States sends up a towering wall of spray as he slices through the slalom course in the Wills Internationale at the Ruislip Lido in England.

Musial: 'Nobody will catch Cards'

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When Dave Bristol was urged to talk about the St. Louis Cardinals and their apparent walk to a second successive National League pennant, the manager of the Cincinnati Reds referred the inquirer to Vern Benson, a Red's coach.

"Vern knows them better than I do," Bristol said. "He used to work for them. And, anyway, I haven't seen the Cardinals since the last time we played them, around the middle of June."

"This is a better Cardinal team than the one that won in 1964," declared Benson. "It has a better bench. Such regulars as Curt Flood, Lou Brock, Bill White, Dick Groat, Ken Boyer, and Tim McCarver rarely, if ever, had a day off back in '64. Today Red Schoendienst [Card manager] is much deeper in replacements and can rest his regulars here and there. In the long run, it has to help."

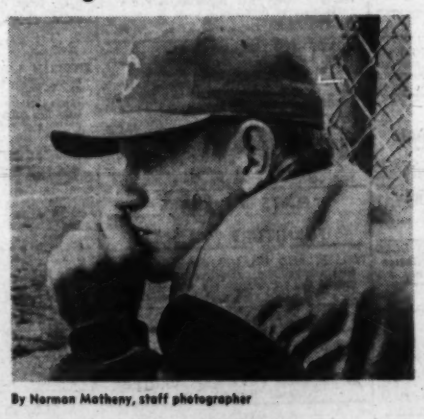
'The best club in baseball'

"The Cardinals haven't hit up to their 1967 pace, yet always seem able to get the hit at the right time," Bristol put in. "If they need a hit, they get it. If they need a shutout, they get it. And give Schoendienst a lot of credit. He must be doing a real fine job of managing."

"I'm a Roger Maris fan," Benson continued. "I think he was a tremendous addition to that club a year ago. He often gets no more than one hit a game, but it usually gets a big run. Or, if he doesn't hit, he moves a man around with an infield out to the right side, or a fly ball."

Though Bristol refuses to concede the pennant to the high-flying Redbirds, he does admit that "we let them get too far ahead through the first half."

Incidentally, with such fine youngsters as Johnny Bench, Tommy Helms Pete Rose, Alex Johnson, Gary Nolan, and George Culver in his dugout, Bristol has the potential to cool any future Cardinal runaways. He might be doing it today except for multiple injuries to his starting corps during the early weeks of the season.



By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Dave Bristol
"We let them get too far ahead"

However, a Cardinal vice-president by the name of Stan Musial has this to say about the '68 edition of his club: "Nobody is going to catch them—not in August, not in September, nor in October. They're easily the best ball club in baseball."

Battle for second place

Casey Stengel, the gentleman banker from Glendale, Calif., had his say about the 1968 Cardinals. "This must be the best club they've had in St. Louis for some years, because it's going to be the first one to win more than one pennant," Stengel said during a weekend visit to Shea Stadium. "They can run and steal bases, which means they can win without much hitting — which they have been doing. They've added two left-hand pitchers [Steve Carlton and Larry Jaster] and that right-hander [Bob Gibson] is news when he doesn't pitch a shutout."

Gil Hodges has a cautious approach to the commanding St. Louis lead in the National League. "It [the lead] looks substantial," said the manager of the New York Mets. "But how can you be sure? I still remember 17 years ago." That was the year the New York Giants beat Hodges' team, the Brooklyn Dodgers, in the final inning of the season on Bobby Thomson's historic home run.

Despite the optimism of Hodges, the National League race has been reduced to a battle for second place, with the Reds, Atlanta Braves, and Chicago Cubs most actively engaged at the moment. The San Francisco Giants, flag favorites in many early spring books, have been struggling to stay around the .500 mark. "The Giants," said one Mets' organization man, "are definitely going to get a new manager."

Detroit still on top

Detroit fans, meanwhile, have been showing some concern for their Tigers, who suddenly found themselves in a battle for American League honors after an impressive-looking mid-season lead. "I'd still rather be where they are than where Baltimore or Cleveland is," said Casey Stengel.

"No one could have expected us to hold our first-half pace," said Tiger manager Mayo Smith recently at Cooperstown. "We've slacked off a bit since the all-star break. But in the overall picture, we've had fewer slumps than anybody. That speaks well for our personnel. I think we'll be all right."

Nobody yet dares to pick between Baltimore and Cleveland in that tight little knot immediately behind the Tigers in the standing. The Indians have tremendous pitching, but not—according to traveling baseball men—too much more. The Orioles have an excellent defense, but often scratch for runs. But both clubs seem to have enough to keep the pressure on the Tigers and be ready in case the leaders run into a lengthy decline.

The "hats off" department nodded in the direction of Chicago's Hoyt Wilhelm last week. The knuckleball veteran passed a major pitching milestone when he appeared in his 907th big-league game. It erased another Cy Young record from the books. The Young mark of 906 had stood since 1911.

A roundup of world sports in brief

By the Associated Press

Golf

Ganton, England

Michael Bonallack, British Walker Cup star, shot a record 61 and crushed David Kelley 12 and 11 in a sensational 36-hole final of the English Amateur Golf championship.

Bonallack, 33, won the title for the fifth time in seven years. His 61 was a record for the 6,752-yard Ganton course and the best round ever recorded in a major British golf tournament. It included eight birdies and an eagle.

Bonallack also completed a family double which is unique in British golf. His sister, Mrs. Sally Barber, won the English women's title.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Catherine Lacoste of France, who last year at 22 became the first amateur and youngest player to win the United States women's Open, has become the first foreigner to win the women's Western Amateur.

She won the title by beating Martha Wilkinson of Placentia, Calif., 4 and 3 over 36 holes on the West course of the Broadmoor Golf Club.

St. Paul, Minn.

Dan Sikes charged from four strokes back with a closing seven-under-par 64 and won the Minnesota Classic by one stroke over Ken Still with a 12-under-par 272.

Cologne, Germany

Barry Franklin of South Africa shot a final-round 70 for a three-under-par 285 and won the German Open by two strokes over Bob Shaw of Australia.

Track and field

South Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Army Cpl. Tom Farrell set an American record of 1m., 16.5s. for 600 meters, bettering the old mark of 1:17 set by Jack Yerman in an Olympics tune-up track meet.

Ice hockey

Dayton, Ohio

Larry Wilson, former National Hockey League player with Chicago and Detroit, was named player-coach of the Dayton Gems of the International Hockey League.

Tennis

Haverford, Pa.

Arthur Ashe scored a decisive 6—2, 6—3, 6—3 victory over Marty Riessen and won the 69th annual Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis Championship at the Merion Cricket Club, while Kristy Pigeon won the women's singles beating Vicky Rogers 9—7, 6—3.

Baastad, Sweden

Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif., won the pro Champion's Cup, defeating John Newcombe of Australia 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Hilversum, Netherlands

South Africa's Robert Maud took the men's title from Istyan Gulyas of Hungary 7—9, 7—5, 6—0, 1—6, 13—11, and Margaret Court Smith defeated fellow Australian Judy Tegart 8—6, 6—0 for the women's crown at the International Dutch Open.

Baseball

Waltham, Mass.

Ike Delock, former Boston Red Sox pitching star, has been named baseball coach at Brandeis University for the 1969 season.

ENGLAND

LONDON S.E. West Norwood

OUR BUSINESS
To sell good new and used furniture and genuine antiques
REMOVAL Days STORAGE SHIPPING PACKING
309-313 Norwood Road, London, S.E. 27 Phone Gipsey Hill 1155

BRADFORD

Brown, Muff's of Bradford
the Department Store that sells anything (from the cheapest that is good to the best that money can buy) to anyone—anywhere!
BRADFORD 1 YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
High Street, SKIPTON Phone Skipton 2363
'Linen Chest', BINGLEY Phone Bingley 4477

LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ROTHWELL'S
CENTRAL HALL
CENTRAL GARAGE BLDGS.
St Andrews Rd., South St. Annes-on-Sea
GOOD FURNITURE, BEDDING and UPHOLSTERY
Tel. 21845

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

For value for money friendly service and a Subscription Account to spread the cost of family clothing you need
Waltons
the home of good clothes
Street Phone 22543
Open all day Mon. to Sat. and until 7:30 p.m. Thurs.

NOTTINGHAM

Will Hill
THE MAN'S SHOP
FOR THE VERY BEST IN MEN'S WEAR
TRINITY SQUARE, NOTTINGHAM 46251-2
★ BESPOKE TAILORING, EXECUTED BY TRADITIONAL METHODS AND SKILLED CRAFTSMEN

THE PHOTO CENTRE PELHAM ST NOTTINGHAM
Visit our new Hi-Fi Showroom
(AFA RECORDERS—AMPLIFIER) TUNERS—LOUDSPEAKERS AND GRAMOPHONE REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

BRAND-NAME PRODUCTS
You'll find the worthy brands advertised in The Christian Science Monitor at your local stores.

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

Finest FASHIONS in GOWNS • SUITS BLOUSES • SKIRTS KNITWEAR
at BRADBURY AND CO.
19, Wheeler Gate Nottingham
and at
53, Victoria St Wolverhampton

GRIFFIN & SPALDING Ltd.
Fashions • Furs • Fabrics
Furnishings
Men's and Boys' Outfitting
LONG ROW NOTTINGHAM

SHEFFIELD

HODGSONS
for all your photographic requirements
33 & 35, Charles St., Sheffield 1. Tel.: 29218/9
T. B. & W. Cockayne Ltd., Angel St., Sheffield 1. Tel.: 29191
5 Holme Lane, Hillsborough Corner. Tel.: 349723
54 Knifesmithgate, Chesterfield. Tel.: 2245

Your FIRST Choice IN RECORDS
Popular or Classical
BRADLEY'S RECORDS
59 Fargate, Sheffield 1
Tel.: 77416

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS

Norris Modern Press Limited
Pen Engraving and Repairs
Printers • Stationers
Gifts and Fancy Goods
6 Victoria St., Douglas Tel. 54

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS (Continued)

Duke St. R. C. Cain LTD. Douglas
Telephone 268
Household Furnishers
Ladies' and Children's Wear

JAMES LAY & CO., LTD.
MEN'S and LADIES' DEPTS.
Complete Outfitters
Duke St. Douglas Parliament St. Ramsey

G. & R. Ridgway
Watchmakers and Jewellers
33, Strand St., also Villa Marina Arcade
Gift Selections
Ingersol • Rolex Watches

KERMODE & BIGNELL
1 and 3 Castle Street, Douglas, Isle of Man
FOR ALL THAT IS LATEST and SMARTEST IN FOOTWEAR
"JOYCE" "BREVITT," CLARK'S "K" MODELS
The "K" Depot

THE ART STORE
for Fine Quality
Glass, China, Pottery and Fancy Goods
49 STRAND STREET
and 2 and 3 Villa Marina Arcade
Telephone 5369

FRANK H. CRAINE M.P.S.
Photographic Chemist
RAPID Developing and Printing SERVICE
Good Range of Perfumes
Toilet requisites
DERBY ROAD PHARMACY Tel. 21431

PEEL and RAMSEY

W. H. Looney Ltd.
Twin Stores for Ladies' Fashions
Men's and Boys' Outfitting
Furnishings and Loose Covers
Carpets — Vinyl Floorings
MICHAEL ST. PEEL Tel.: 356 PARLIAMENT ST. RAMSEY 2263

Republic of Ireland

DUBLIN

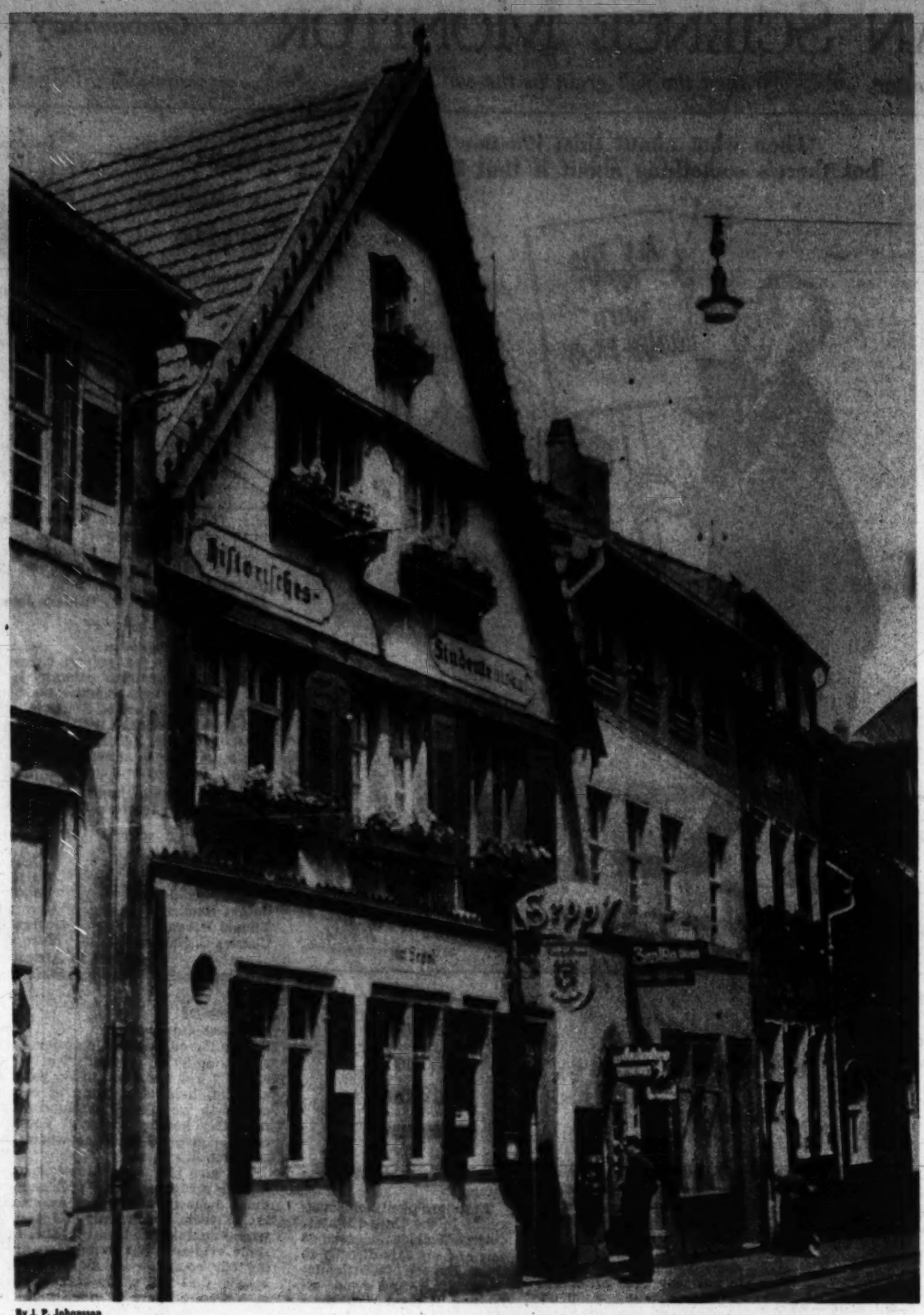
at Switzers
Irish Linen, Tweeds and Fashions
WATERFORD GLASS—BELEEK—SOUVENIRS
Switzers, Grafton Street, Dublin

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

FIREPLACES
George McAlpine & Sons Limited
104 Bath Street Glasgow C.2.
DOU 6794

SPEAK TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisers always appreciate knowing that you saw their advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Why not make it a point to tell them?



By J. P. Johansson

The Red Ox

This historic "Studentenlokal" is in Heidelberg, near Germany's oldest university. With beamed ceiling and walls adorned with memorabilia from past generations of celebrating students, the premises are now a favorite luncheon stop for touring Americans.

The picture is right where you are

Camera column

Anyone needing proof that photography, like charity, begins at home, should look up Joe Clark, HBSS, and his photo exhibition at the University of Detroit. Titled, "It's the Simple Things that Count," the display consists of about 200 black and white and 40 color enlargements. All the pictures were photographed in the Detroit area within 25 miles of Joe Clark's home.

The pictures are tender, whimsical and homey; they've captured moments of joy and of serious thought; some are inspirational, others are tongue-in-cheek; they include people, events, and scenes which touch the lives of countless families in everyday living.

"You don't have to travel or dream of shooting the Taj Mahal, a Swiss Alp, or a Papal Guard in order to make a 'great' photo," Mr. Clark says. "I've tried to show there are pictures in your own vicinity, wherever you are."

His photos look deceptively easy — as though you or I could take a camera and start snapping away. But there's a thought element which accompanies each situation which gives it visual impact. Mr. Clark calls it the "plus factor."

"It's this 'plus factor' which really stops the eye," he explains. "You have to add it to every good picture-worthy event.

"The extra 'plus' may come about because you press the button at exactly the right instant; it may be the factor in the content of the picture itself—which you select; or it may be the camera angle you choose or type of lighting that dramatizes the subject."

While Detroit presently points with pride, Tennessee presses an earlier claim to Joe Clark, HBSS, as a native son. He was raised in and received his first photographic fame from his recording of the Cumberland Gap area which he called home.

Early in his career, he listened to a photo authority. "If you want to get anywhere in photography, get a string of initials after your name," the expert advised. "It impresses people."

Mr. Clark wasn't pretentious but he did want folks to remember the young photographer from the hills of Tennessee. He added "HBSS" to his name, a trademark which brought lasting identification and many a chuckle. It means "Hill Billy Snap Shooter."

He has a folksy way with words as well as pictures. The combination produced half a dozen picture books on life in Tennessee and Detroit. Mr. Clark's homespun touch is indicated in the title of an upcoming book. "The Albino Wyooter and Other Tales of Tennessee," due this fall. A reprinting of "Back Home," nostalgic scenes and verses of the hills, is also scheduled.

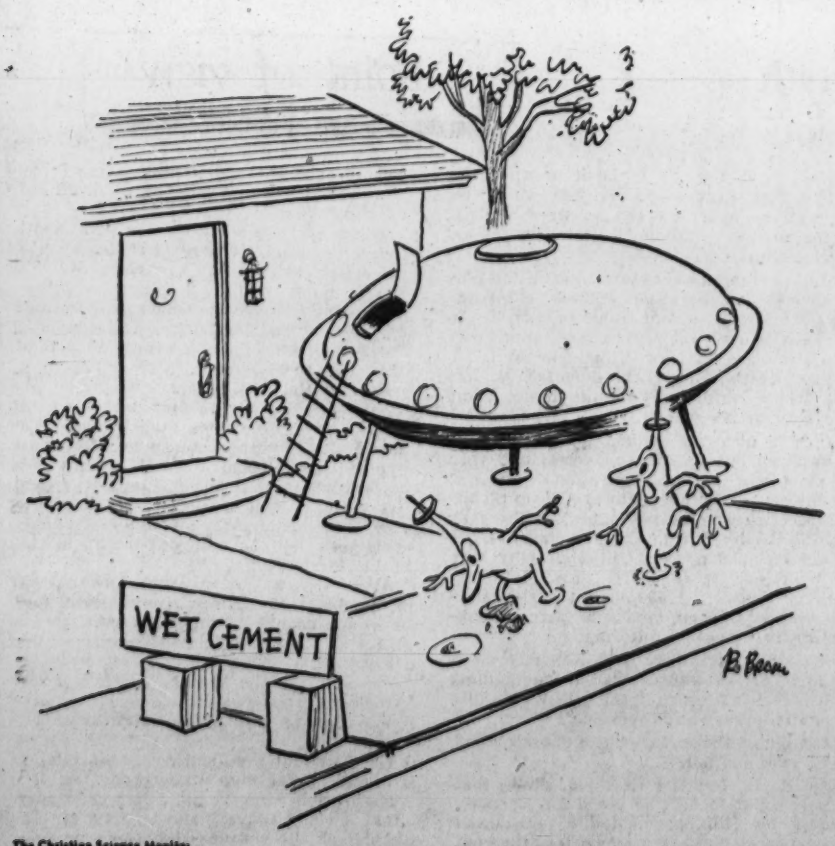
I became aware that photography was a family affair with Joe Clark when we first met 14 years ago at the Kent State University Photo Short Course. His wife, Bernice, was a professional photographer, and they had a son.

"Junebug is only 5 years old, but he's a pro also," Mr. Clark confided. "He started taking pictures with a Leica when he was 3½ but now, in kindergarten, he's taking it seriously. His photos have been published in newspapers and he has a magazine assignment."

Today, Junebug, 19, just completed his freshman year at Rochester Institute of Technology, majoring in photographic illustration. He's probably the only RIT freshman with a Life magazine press pass from assignments covered in the past.

Once again, with school between sessions, there's a unanimous report from the Clarks: Junebug, Bernice, and Joe, HBSS—photography begins at home.

Irving Desfor
Associated Press



The Christian Science Monitor

"Our research people led us to believe there was solid footing on earth"

Quotation for today

Greatness, after all, in spite of its name, appears to be not so much a certain size as a certain quality in human lives. It may be present in lives whose range is very small.

PHILLIPS BROOKS

FAMILY FEATURES

To the very last lick

Come what may, the summer of 1968 will mark the 64th anniversary of that favorite —the ice-cream cone.

It's true that this fact may not be the makings of world-shaking headline news, but who can deny the good-to-the-last-lick enjoyment that the ice-cream-filled cornucopia has brought to young and old throughout these years.

Strangely enough, the first ice-cream cone was the ingenious improvisation of a Syrian waffle vendor at the St. Louis Fair in 1904. It was an extremely hot afternoon on the fair midway—perfect ice cream weather—when Ernest Hamwi looked up from his waffle-making and noticed his neighbor, an ice-cream vendor, had run out of ice-cream cups. The vendor's predicament was raising complaints from the clamoring group standing outside his booth seeking refreshment in a cooling cup of ice cream.

Struck with an idea, Mr. Hamwi took a hot waffle from the griddle and quickly shaped it into a cone, allowed it to cool and harden, and presented his innovation to the harrassed ice-cream vendor. The waiting customers were puzzled as they watched the vendor fill the cone with scoops of ice cream.

But thus, the ice-cream cone was born—according to a legend which the ice-cream industry accepts as gospel.

♪ ♪ ♪

The idea was enthusiastically received and spread to other parts of the country. The great demand made it necessary to find a more practical and inexpensive way of making the cones. Then, too, the earlier cones were much too brittle—causing many a youngster to cry over spilled ice cream. Others were so hard that they couldn't be eaten with false teeth—much to the sorrow of many an oldster.

It wasn't until 1910 that the ice-cream cone really took a giant step in popularity when means were found to make it firm enough to hold the ice cream to the very last lick without crumbling (if one didn't take too long).

The innocent-looking ice-cream cone was actually the cause of a massive political action. In the summer of 1921, ice-cream-cone merchants heartlessly announced that cone prices were to be raised from a nickel to a dime. The news caused Boston children to march upon city hall in loud and persistent protest. The protest action spread like wildfire as youngsters in other cities did their share of howling. Unable to face such unpopularity, the merchants decided to relent and the nickel cone was saved.

♪ ♪ ♪

However, this happiness was not destined to last for too long a time. The two-dips-for-a-nickel cone has long since been replaced by the two-nickels-or-more-for-a-dip, but the price increase did not dim its popularity. With the advent of home freezers and the availability of packaged cones, many a family now operates its own home ice-cream-cone dispensary as a matter of summertime convenience and economy.

Today the ice-cream cone is a world-wide institution — GIs have introduced it to the Japanese and other peoples of the world, while in Italy it supposedly outranks the pizza in popularity. The ingenious concoction of Mr. Hamwi is now selling at the rate of 10 billion cones annually.

Surveys reveal that the adults eat more ice-cream cones than children. Apparently, adults like it for its convenience, as it's possible to enjoy the treat without stopping whatever they are doing — one can walk, work, or continue riding in the car while enjoying its cooling refreshment. Children probably like it because it enables them to enjoy the ice cream right down to the very last smidgeon.

The ice-cream cone has become more and more sophisticated through the years and today is available in some 825 different flavors — some unbelievable. However, 72 percent of all cones sold are vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry. Good old-fashioned vanilla still maintains a healthy lead in over-all popularity.

The cone was an important milestone in the path of commercial ice-cream development and it has established a good many others since—Eskimo Pie, the popsicle, soft ice cream, ice-cream bars and sandwiches, to name a few. But the cone was the most outstanding milestone to be shared by almost all ice-cream lovers. They are few in number who do not believe the ice-cream cone worthy of having a permanent place of honor among America's favorite treats.

Lucille J. Goodyear

Water, please

Columbia, S.C.

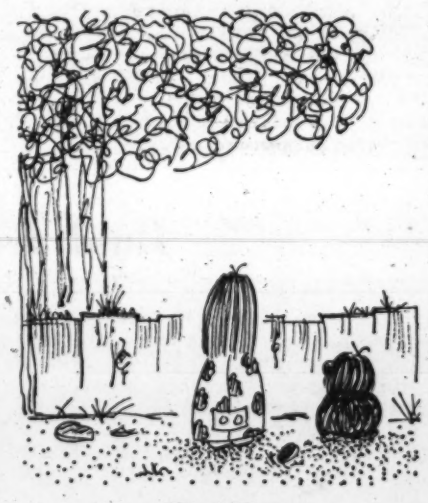
Owners of pleasure horses, of which there are a growing number in the Southeast, may not realize that a mature horse needs some 12 gallons of water a day! That's a lot of water. It is better not to give him one big drinking party each day, but water him at least twice.

S. L. L. Jr.

Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful.
—LUKE 6:36

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen



Pitch in

If we don't like things the way they are,
Why don't we rearrange them?
Because it's easier to talk
Than to actually change them?

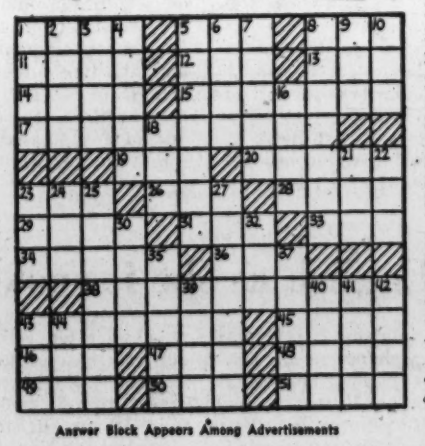
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Companions
5. Body bone
8. Ping pong paddle
11. Century plant
12. Japanese statesman
13. Small fish
14. Foster
15. Deer meat
17. Polish
19. Pecan
20. Scour
23. Cleopatra's serpent
26. Malines
28. Flexible pipe
29. Underground bud
31. Put on
33. Observe
34. Groups of dents in weaving
36. Legal action
38. Self-driven
43. Joyous
45. Celebes wild ox
46. Astonishment
47. Indite
48. Pinochle play
49. Color
50. Cunning
51. Vegetable

Down

1. Skegger
2. Toward shelter
3. Mass of bread
4. Eur. finch
5. Fastened tightly
6. Account entry
7. Skeleton
8. Cafes
9. Commotion
10. Number
16. Small measure
18. Religieuse
21. Manipulate
22. Spelling match
23. Warp yarn
24. Prosecute
25. Happy
27. Persecute
30. Dry
32. New: comb. form
35. Feather grass
37. Postage
39. Finished
40. Arrow poison
41. Sole of the foot
42. Amer. civil engineer
43. Remote
44. Farm animal



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

TUBBY, WHY DON'T YOU LET ME PITCH INSTEAD OF ALWAYS STANDING OUT IN CENTERFIELD
BECAUSE YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO PITCH
I DON'T KNOW HOW TO DO ANY OF THE OTHER THINGS IN THIS STUPID GAME EITHER!
THAT GIRL WILL ALWAYS BE A PROBLEM TO ME

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Tuesday, July 30, 1968 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Need violence spread?

All this summer Americans have been so busy analyzing their own reactions to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination that they have given little heed to the reaction abroad. Yet this reaction was not only deep (as everyone knows) but it was also at many points surprising.

And the most surprising aspect of all was the widespread fear which the assassination aroused in Europe over their own future actions. To put it bluntly, many Europeans voiced the concern that American violence foreshadowed like violence in their own lands.

Thus Stockholm's Svenska Dagbladet wrote: "If there is something sick in United States society, such a sickness will also affect the rest of the world, because the United States with its power and influence does much to determine our future." And The Times of London: "The rest of the world has often seen the United States as the vanguard of industrial society. In almost every other country the same pattern of violence can already be detected."

These columns have had occasion in the past to refer to the famous lines from French writer George Duhamel's well-known book, "Scenes of Future Life," in which almost 40 years ago he said that whatever appears in America today will appear in the rest of the world tomorrow. Clearly, many thoughtful Europeans now seem to believe that this applies to American violence as well as to other aspects of American life.

If this be true, it strikes us that it shows two things. The first is that a tendency to violence cannot be considered primarily an American phenomenon, but one which characterizes the whole world (else it could not jump the Atlantic and the Pacific). The second is that the world as a whole must face up to those causes in modern thinking which call forth so much violence so easily and quickly.

Perhaps the major cause is a spreading belief that progress and justice cannot be attained through normal democratic processes and channels. The inevitable aftermath of such a belief is the conviction that extralegal, extrademocratic methods are therefore justified. Since, in many instances, such methods cannot be employed without recourse to physical force, violence results.

We see no way out of this dilemma but for all opposing forces to show greater tolerance and greater flexibility. Those holding fixed positions must give when giving is called for. Those impatient for change must be prepared to work for such change patiently and good-humoredly. If not, the lesson of history is plain: Neither side will win anything worth the having.

'Then what about this; it's new but there's something about it that I like'

Sub voce

"What you don't know you hear is what really gets you," says Karlheinz Stockhausen, German avant-garde composer.

That is, one reacts to — and remembers — the general "tone" of a performance, not single notes or sounds. If the act is oratory, the hearer is more impressed by the emotional "feel" of the delivery than by specific arguments. Or, how something is said is more telling than what is said.

What the musician observes about perception should make us take thought. Since motives ring through no matter what our words may say, what mental forces do we unleash when we speak or act?

We recall a report in mid-June that the only black family in Dearborn, Mich., was moving out. The city shares the immediate west border of Detroit. The Ford Motor Company's major plants there employ some 16,000 blacks. Obviously it would be a convenient place for blacks to live.

But Dearborn's 112,000 whites, largely through housing discrimination, have kept the city nonblack. They have returned their segregationist mayor to office 13 times for two-year terms — last election with 87 percent of the vote.

The black family moving out — a minister, his wife and four children — said they were doing so because of "harassment."

Not so, said the school principal.

Not so, said the mayor: "I have nothing against Negroes. . . . Of course, most people like to live in a neighborhood where they are accepted. You can't force people to like each other."

Not so, said a next door neighbor: "We haven't bothered them and they haven't bothered us. We've had no associations with them. I've certainly seen no harassment."

Going a step further than Mr. Stockhausen, perhaps silence can be most telling of all.

Hawk feeds hawk

Men of goodwill must surely hope that those six out of every 10 Americans who expect another round of warfare between Israelis and Arabs within the next 10 years are proven mistaken in their forecast. (This particular sounding of opinion was recently taken by the Gallup Poll.) Yet 14 months after last year's six-day war, there is evidence enough to give these pessimists grounds for bleak prognostication.

Between Israel and its Arab neighbors hostility burns angrily on. What Israel desires most, acceptance in the Arab world, is as far off as ever. The Israeli reaction to this is perhaps understandably the opposite of conciliatory. Since the Arabs refuse to come to terms, the Israelis are edging closer and closer toward trying to ensure their security by strengthening their hold on the territory seized by force from the Arabs last year. Foreign Minister Abba Eban apparently sees that some kind of agreed settlement with the Arabs might be wiser in the long-run — even if it meant concessions by the Israelis — but the hawks in Israel are against it.

This in turn only reinforces the hawks on the other side. The longer President Nasser and King Hussein have to wait to get the occupying Israeli soldiery to withdraw from Sinai and the West Bank of the Jordan, the more impatient become those Arabs who have always advocated resort to arms as the only way eventually to deal with Israel. Mr. Nasser has a more realistic assessment of present Arab capabilities — if the reports of recent communications between him and King Hussein are correct. But such considerations are unlikely to carry much weight with the Arab guerrilla movements which have been sending infiltrators into occupied territory west of the Jordan — and which claim responsibility for hijacking the Israeli airliner now held with its Israeli crew and passengers in Algiers.

Such actions as these increase tensions — and reinforce the views of those who are pessimistic about the future in the Middle East. But men will almost always resort to desperate measures when they feel themselves the victims of intolerable injustice and nobody heeds their cries. In this Arabs and Israelis are at least alike.

What, then, can be done? First, every effort must be made to keep alive the special mission of United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring. The Security Council resolution under which he was appointed still offers the best framework for as fair a settlement as possible. And second, the two superpowers must do their utmost to steer their respective clients toward full acceptance of the resolution — and of any timetable which Mr. Jarring might present for its implementation step by step.

'English as she is spoke'

The suggestion of a Japanese psychiatrist that the English alphabet, not neurological disorders, lies behind children's reading difficulties in the United States makes much sense. He pointed out that Japan's truly phonetic alphabet resulted in only one-tenth as many youngsters with reading problems as among the children forced to cope with English's formidably inadequate alphabet.

Happily, there has been at least a small-scale breakthrough in both Britain and America in this matter. The 44 syllable-sound Initial Teaching Alphabet designed by Sir James Pitman has been found to speed up reading at the early ages. Like Japan's 48-letter phonetic script, the ITA eliminates many of the ordinary hazards contained in the great gap between English spelling and pronunciation.

Yet even the ITA is not thought by many experts to be precise or broad enough. Thus Columbia University's Prof. Mario Pei believes that even more phonetic letters are needed. And some students have suggested that, to meet all contingencies, English should have an alphabet of from 55 to 60 letters, or well over twice its present size.

Nor would even this resolve all the difficulties. An accurate phonetic rendering of, say, Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" in Oxford-English, Glasgow-English, Dublin-English, Brooklyn-English and Alabama-English could result in five mutually unintelligible passages. Even ITA is a kind of Mandarin-English, which does not correspond to any pronunciation actually spoken over a wide area.

Perhaps, as so many including George Bernard Shaw have hoped, the English tongue may someday have a true and adequate alphabet. But, given human laziness and the vested interest in things as they are, this seems highly unlikely. So youngsters will have to continue learning that the combination "ough" can be pronounced eight or more ways.

The Novotnyites

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Hubert H. Humphrey has waded out into political waters, up to the knees, and it is clear that he thinks Eugene McCarthy has a shrewder sense of what the American voter wants in 1968 than did Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Mr. Humphrey's supporters are billing him as "a man for all people," which is a very different thing than being a man who will attempt to reconcile the alienated and militant minorities of American life to the community.

The Kennedy strategy was built on the theory that the alienated and the militant minorities should be the target of political effort in 1968. He did his utmost to understand these groups, to seek the explanation of their dissatisfactions, and to try to find the answers to the problems which are separating them from the mainstream of American life.

Philosopher

The novelty in the McCarthy campaign has been its aloofness from the domestic problems which were at the vital center of the Kennedy strategy.

The McCarthy campaign has been solidly founded on disapproval of the Vietnam war, and really not much else. He is a philosopher in politics who, except for the war, refuses to be caught up in the passions of the moment. The protest movement does not engage him in any way. And all of this is believed, among some observers who are interested in other candidates, to be the probable secret of the McCarthy phenomenon.

The truth of the matter is that the most successful campaigners in the campaign so far are Eugene McCarthy and George Wallace.

Champion

George Wallace is the champion of those who resent and resist the militant and alienated. The solid, hard-working, lower middle class is the backbone of conservatism anywhere in the world. The last-stand defenders and supporters of Antonin Novotny in Czechoslovakia are the same class as those in the United States who applaud George Wallace.

The Novotnyites are not interested in any crusade. Change frightens them. They want things as they were when they themselves were getting ahead; when poor marches and student riots and Negro protests had not reached the point of threatening to upset everything.

There are plenty of Novotnyites in the United States. George Wallace understands this and appeals directly to them. Eugene McCarthy understands it, and avoids offending them. Hubert Humphrey has also devised a strategy which skirts around them as much as is decently possible.

Goodwill road

It remains to be seen whether any campaign aimed at "all the people" can succeed. In politics a man is better known by his enemies than by his friends.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt deliberately sought, and cultivated, the hostility of the propertied upper classes. It guaranteed his popularity among the masses.

Hubert Humphrey is not intending to alienate anybody. He has few enemies, and wants none. And perhaps he is right. After all it is true, as his campaign strategists contend, that the greater number of Americans are "nonblack, nonyoung, and nonpoor." And most of them are nonalienated.

Perhaps the surest road to the White House is the "goodwill to all" road. But it does make for dull politics.

The big myth

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

The purpose of this column is to examine one of the most widely circulating myths of this unusual election year.

It is the repeated claim that the Democratic primaries prove that about 80 percent of the voters rejected the Johnson-Humphrey administration and are, therefore, opposed to the candidacy of Hubert Humphrey.

This claim crops up all the time. If true, it is the most significant, single political fact of 1968. If untrue, it becomes the most misleading political myth of 1968. This is why it is important to establish the facts and a fair interpretation of them.

It is quite true that the primaries reflected opposition to the Johnson administration. Among some it is an intense and emotional opposition and two contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senators Kennedy and McCarthy—sought to capitalize on that opposition. Each attracted his own avid supporters and no one should discount the significance of that support. But there is good reason to question whether these primaries provided either a balanced or an accurate picture of how Democrats as a whole stand.

Several probing questions need to be asked. Do the McCarthy and Kennedy votes together automatically reflect an anti-Humphrey attitude?

Humphrey did not run in or campaign in any of the primaries. LBJ did not withdraw in time to make it practical for Humphrey to do so. Write-in votes for Humphrey were low but so were write-in votes for all candidates, Democratic and Republican.

And it is often overlooked that in the only case where an active write-in campaign was waged, President Johnson won it. In the excitement of McCarthy's admittedly good showing in New Hampshire it is almost forgotten that LBJ defeated McCarthy whose name was on the ballot while the President's wasn't.

If it is accurate to add up all the non-Humphrey or non-Johnson votes, and then label them antiadministration votes, it would be equally accurate to add up all the non-McCarthy votes and interpret them as anti-McCarthy votes. On that basis there would be a 70 percent anti-McCarthy vote in Nebraska; a 71 percent anti-McCarthy vote in Florida; a 55 percent anti-McCarthy vote in Oregon; and a 59 percent anti-McCarthy vote in California.

But since McCarthy and Kennedy campaigned as antiadministration candidates, isn't it legitimate to combine their vote into an antiadministration verdict?

It might on the surface but it doesn't stand up on examination.

The Harris Poll, for example, shows that 58 percent of those who voted for Kennedy now prefer Humphrey. And a substantial proportion of McCarthy supporters turn out to be favorable toward the Johnson record. This proves that combining Kennedy and McCarthy votes and labeling them all anti-administration is fallacious.

There are two other facts which counter this myth of an "80 percent repudiation" of the Johnson-Humphrey administration. The Harris Survey of July 8 shows that 48 percent of the Democratic voters favor Humphrey, 40 percent McCarthy, and when you divide the undecided vote evenly, it becomes 54 percent to 46 percent.

But all the Democrats who prefer McCarthy are not per se anti-Humphrey and vice versa. It develops that 41 percent of the McCarthy supporters give LBJ "positive ratings." Thus, if the McCarthy supporters who give Johnson-Humphrey "positive ratings" will in the end be Humphrey voters, then Humphrey's vote among Democrats goes well above the 54 percent showing in the Harris Poll.

All of this is not to argue how popular or unpopular Humphrey, if nominated, may be in the crunch of the fall campaign but rather to bring into focus some facts often overlooked:

The fact that the McCarthy-Kennedy vote in the primaries does not prove any massive repudiation of the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

The fact that the Johnson administration is more popular than many recognize.

These facts suggest a further conclusion —that it could be very shortsighted for the Republicans to assume Johnson's unpopularity would be fatal to Humphrey.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Nigeria

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The people of secessionist Biafra are dying of starvation at an estimated rate of 200 per day; by August the death toll may be as high as six million. The great crime is that this horror can be avoided.

Nigeria and Biafra must agree to an immediate cease-fire, and the United States and other wealthy countries must immediately send massive relief to the secessionists. The details of a political settlement of the civil war must not stand in the way.

If these actions are not taken, it is my opinion that all parties will be guilty of genocide.

Bethesda, Md. **William John Hanna**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There is little that private citizens can do to end the monstrous calamity in Nigeria but if we can help mobilize the power and resources of the United States to immediate and decisive action it will be enough.

All those who agree that something can and must be done immediately should write or wire the President the following:

In the name of humanity save the dying millions in the territory of Nigeria. Act now.

John Collins
Gene De Benko — **John Hunter**
Harm deBlij — **Carl Liedholm**
John P. Henderson — **Robert Melson**
James Hooker — **Norman Miller**
Ronald Horvath — **George Petrides**
Charles C. Hughes — **Marc J. Swartz**
Specialists in African studies,
Lansing, Mich. **Michigan State University**

A dissent

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am forced to strongly disagree with your recent editorial entitled "Not a 'sick society.' " You state that to say we are sick is a "wild, half-baked jump at conclusions" and that we have "fundamentally a remarkably healthy society." You then proceed to give no evidence whatsoever that supports this thesis.

You also say that "Americans are seeking to recognize their problems, analyze them honestly and, for the most part, tackle them forthrightly." I say you are wrong again. It is true that there has been some evidence that some of us are searching our souls for solutions, but I do not believe that this would take in our society as a whole. There is much more evidence of our "sickness" than of our health. Our complacency is just frightening, and it is going to take a lot more than mere assassinations of political leaders to fully wake us up. We are too busy with material things to be bothered by human degradation.

You also state that "there is a basic commitment to steady progress in the United States which propels that country forward." I wish you would discuss this with the black community. While it is true that we have made progress toward the "equality of all men" which our Constitution stands for, this should never have been necessary in the first place and again, I wonder how many of us in America are really committed toward this endeavor. Most of our people are completely out of tune with the changes of our times vis à vis the true meaning of black power and how it will affect them.

You state your pleasure with the latest Gallup Poll which shows that a decisive majority of the American people reject the theory that American society is sick. I hastily state my displeasure with this result not only because I believe there is a great need for an awakening America but because the result of this poll proves irrevocably my belief that we do not truly recognize our ills, and while we may mourn the death of such noble leaders as Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Francis Kennedy, we are still willing to go back to business as usual.

Framingham, Mass. **Jack K. Merrill**